

NHS managers rally to defend Tories' efficiency revolution

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Health Service management board and NHS general managers yesterday rallied around Mr Len Peach, acting chairman of the board, as he declared that the sudden resignation of Mr Victor Paige, the chairman, was not the beginning of the end of the Government's management revolution.

Mr Peach, aged 51, on secondment as personnel director from his post of personnel director at IBM, said: "General management is already delivering the goods. It will continue to do so both at the centre through the management board and out in the districts and regions. The momentum of change will not be lost."

Mr Peach acknowledged there were pressures on the general managers, "notably those of the politicians". But in apparent reference to Mr Paige's statement that differing priorities, objectives and

constraints between himself and Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, had made for difficulties, Mr Peach said: "We have to recognize this is a fact of life. After all even industrial chairmen do not always behave consistently."

Speaking at the annual conference of the Institute of Health Services Management in Buxton, Derbyshire, to an enthusiastic reception, Mr Peach said he had read with some disbelief a highly critical assessment of Mr Paige's performance published in the *Health and Social Services Journal* this week. That suggested Mr Paige had "failed to live up to expectations", "lacked sufficient authority" and was "totally out of his depth".

But Mr Peach acknowledged the criticism that the management board has not communicated its purposes and success efficiently.

There had, however, been concrete success with the appointment of 750 general managers within two years, more patients treated, shorter waiting lists, bigger efficiency savings and land sales, and better management systems introduced. "There is now very considerable momentum building up behind all the activities on which the management board is trying to help you produce a better, more efficient cost-effective health service."

"It remains quite remarkable how employees can consistently rise to challenges by competent managers, despite an apparent lack of resources, and with the commitment which already exists within the NHS, we have a head start."

"The management board and I are determined that despite our sadness at Victor Paige's resignation the hard won momentum will not be lost."

Independent plan to resolve disputes

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Mr John Prescott, Labour's chief employment spokesman, yesterday suggested that an independent trade union body be established to help resolve industrial disputes and so limit the role of the courts.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Seamen in Liverpool, he criticized the way courts had become more active in industrial relations and increasingly supported employers against employees.

He accused the courts of creating new civil wrongs to restrict rights given to trade unionists by Parliament.

He also said that "they have given the nod to a Tory government to encourage them to change the law". "We cannot simply exclude the law from industrial relations, but Parliament needs to create a new framework which is balanced and doesn't create a climate of hostility against 12 million citizens of this country."

"Our aim should be to

change the framework of industrial relations law so that recourse to the courts is the last resort," Mr Prescott said.

He set out four basic options. First, to keep the status quo, which was not an "attractive option". Second, to move the law totally from industrial relations as argued by some trade unionists. Thirdly, the continental system of labour courts could be followed.

"The fourth option is to extend the existing institutions," he said.

In addition to existing bodies such as ACAS, which conciliate in industrial disputes, and the Employment Appeal Tribunal, which deals with employment rights and responsibilities, "we could have some sort of independent trade union body which would have jurisdiction in such cases".

Mr Prescott favoured the fourth option.

Drug aid in battle on heroin

By Michael Horsnell

An important new drug aid in the fight against heroin addiction is undergoing clinical trials and could be available to doctors within the next year.

The heroin antidote naltrexone, developed by Du Pont Pharmaceuticals, neutralizes an addict's "fix", and has been so successful in the United States that the Department of Health is expected to grant a licence in October.

The introduction of naltrexone is also seen as an important weapon in the struggle to reduce the incidence of AIDS amongst addicts through the common use of needles and the rising drug-induced crime rate.

Opiates, such as heroin, morphine, methadone and pethidine, latched on to opiate receptors in the brain to give a "high". But naltrexone has an affinity for the receptors, about 150 times greater, so that when an addict takes it it is normally impossible then to get a high from his habit.

A leading American expert in the use of naltrexone, Professor Herbert Kleber, professor of psychiatry at Yale University School of Medicine, said yesterday: "It's a substantial advance in the treatment of addiction because it offers a non-addictive way of treating the addict on an out-patient basis and, when combined with therapy, can be a very useful tool for rehabilitation."

An addict has to be off his fix for about a week before he can receive the drug without incurring massive withdrawal symptoms, and is then only required to take naltrexone in tablet form three times a week.

The drug is a combination of two other heroin antagonists, naloxone, which is short acting and poorly absorbed, and cyclazocine, which has unpleasant side-effects.

There are up to 40,000 heroin addicts in Britain, of whom fewer than 6,000 are registered and most of these are believed to carry the AIDS virus. Dr Colin Brewer, director of the Community Alcoholism Treatment Service, said taking the drug could be used as a condition of probation to help addicted offenders.

He told a symposium at Westminster Hospital yesterday: "Other drugs with a similar neutralizing, antagonist effect on opiates have been available for some time but are too short-acting or too toxic."

"The advantage of naltrexone is that it is safe, comparatively long-acting and can be given by mouth three times a week."



Lord Scarsdale at Kedleston Hall, which may rely on Indian affection for the Raj to save it for the nation (Photograph: John Manning).

Pleas abroad to rescue hall

By John Young

The National Trust may seek donations in India as well as in Britain and the United States towards its £2 million appeal to save Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, for the nation.

The late Lord Curzon, uncle of the present owner, Lord Scarsdale, was Viceroy of India between 1898 and 1905 and the house contains a striking exhibition of silver, ivory, works of art and weapons which he collected. It is thought that there may still be some Indians with enough affection for the Raj to want to be associated with the appeal.

Speaking amid the marbled Palladian splendours of Kedleston Hall, the trust's chairman, Dame Jennifer Jenkins, said that Kedleston's future was not yet secure, in spite of a grant of £13.5 million from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Under a provisional agreement announced last March, Lord Scarsdale has offered the house, some of its main contents and the idyllic landscaped park that surrounds it to the trust. In return the family will continue to live in the house, which stands on

land it has owned since shortly after the Norman conquest.

The total value of the gift is put at £2.5 million, and the trust has itself provided a further £1 million from legacies. But it still needs a further £2 million for repairs and further acquisitions of contents.

The aim is to raise the money within one year, but Dame Jennifer declined yesterday to say what would happen if the appeal was a failure.

Fraser to close 5 stores

By Ronald Faux

Sir Hugh Fraser is to close five more of his retail stores in Scotland because of depressed trading. The Caird fashion shops in Oban, Elgin, Inverness, Perth and Aberdeen will close at the end of July leaving about 30 staff without work.

Sir Hugh, aged 46, the former head of Harrods who left the board of the House of Fraser in 1982, has closed 11 of his 17 Scottish stores during the past two years.

He said yesterday: "It has been a bad period for the retail trade and I cannot afford to keep unprofitable shops open."

A number of the stores named after Sir Hugh in Glasgow were shut 18 months ago with heavy losses. Last month there were closures in Ayr and Bearsden.

Sir Hugh became head of the House of Fraser when his father, Lord Fraser of Allander, died. In the 1960s the chain of stores, the largest in the country had 16 shops in Glasgow alone.

Sir Hugh's present interests are a knitwear company, a perfume firm and an air charter business. He also has a small newspaper circulating free to thousands of homes in Glasgow. Last year he paid £70,000 for a controlling interest in Dunbarton football club.

Cheaper cars

Asda superstores announced in London yesterday that Austin Rover, Fiat, Peugeot Talbot and the South Korean Hyundai cars will go on sale at four outlets on June 16 at prices which will undercut traditional car dealers by a substantial margin.

Man admits doing 'killer portrait'

By Peter Davenport

Detectives searching for the killer of Sarah Harper, aged 10, were last night questioning a man who admitted painting a picture of the alleged murderer.

He went to the police after the oil painting, bearing a striking resemblance to an official artist's impression of a man wanted for questioning in the case released earlier this week, was published in the *Yorkshire Post* yesterday.

The painting had been sent anonymously to the newspaper office in Leeds on May 13 and then handed to detectives. Scrawled on the back of the canvas were the words: "22 April 1986. Portrait of Sarah Harper's killer."

It arrived just seven days after Miss Jane Hill, a graphic artist working for the newspaper, had completed work on a sketch for police of a man seen near the girl's home at Morley in Leeds on the night she disappeared, March 25, and who was wanted for questioning.

The sketch was based on the

evidence of a witness and was not released to the public until Monday this week.

In its article yesterday, the *Yorkshire Post* said that senior police officers believed the picture could be a self-portrait.

Last night the man leading the murder hunt, Det. Chief Supt. Tom Newton, said: "I am pleased the *Yorkshire Post* has published the article this morning because it brought forward the man who admits to having painted the portrait. 'This man is currently being interviewed and is supplying us with apparently useful information which is being investigated.'"

The man is said to be from the Leeds, area but his appearance is not similar to the face in the painting.

Since the girl was abducted and murdered, police have interviewed more than 10,000 people and taken over 1,100 statements.

Sarah's body was found more than 70 miles from her home.



The portrait of the alleged killer (left), and an artist's impression of the man police are hunting

College in fight for survival on cash curbs

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Birkbeck College, London, faces a fight for survival after the announcement by the University Grants Committee last week on how funds are to be allocated.

Birkbeck, a college of London University, is confronted with a cut of 30 per cent in its grant because the committee has changed the way in which it calculates funding.

For financing purposes, the UGC has decided to value part-time students at half the rate of those who are full-time. But Birkbeck's 3,000 students are all part-time. The college had been funded at a level of 0.8 of the rate for a full-time student for undergraduates. Funding for postgraduates was at the same rate as for other colleges.

Professor Roderick Floud, head of the history department and chairman of the research committee, said: "We cannot see how we could survive and provide the range of courses we do with such a severe cut."

"The UGC took its decision without any consultation with us, and without any compensation of the true costs of part-time students at a place like Birkbeck."

The college would lose more than £2 million on a budget of £7.5 million from the UGC.

Birkbeck is the only higher education institution in the country which exists exclusively for part-time mature students. They finance themselves at a cost of between £800 and £1,000 a year.

Professor Michael Wise, chairman of governors, said he was hoping the UGC would reconsider its decision. "In the long run, the implications of this are very serious," he said.

The UGC's decision comes at a time when all universities are being urged to develop courses for adults rather than simply for 18-year-old school-leavers.

Call for new rules on child research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

More precise guidelines for medical research that involves children are proposed in the latest report published yesterday by the Institute of Medical Ethics.

The recommendations would cover about 90,000 patients who are the subject of various trials, from newborn babies to teenagers aged 15.

The purpose is to have greater precision in determining the risks of research, a less intuitive approach and to establish a proper partnership between medical researchers, parents and the children.

Dr Richard Nicholson, deputy director of the institute, said it was necessary to avoid an impersonal attitude. In compiling the report a group of 21 paediatricians, obstetricians and other doctors, lawyers and child care specialists examined 1,000 research projects permitted by ethical committees during a two-year period. There were 90 children on average covered in each trial.

But the focus of the report is on ways of making the risk/benefit analysis more precise.

The inquiry was undertaken because there was concern among doctors over some confusion about changes in guidelines.

The clearest were those first produced in 1963 by the Medical Research Council. Those stated that no research should be done that would not benefit directly the child taking part in the trial.

A subsequent guide from the Royal College Physicians, in 1973, held that research was permissible if the risk was negligible compared with the risks run in everyday life.

The third set of principles came from the British Paediatric Association, in 1980, which concentrated on a favourable risk/benefit analysis.

Medical Research with Children (Ethics, Law, and Practice) (IME, 151 Great Portland St, W1).

British Home Stores to lose 2,000 jobs

By Gavia Bell

British Home Stores will cut about 2,000 jobs after a decision to withdraw from food retailing and create space for more profitable merchandise.

Mr Dennis Cassidy, the group's chief executive, said yesterday most of the jobs were part-time. Voluntary redundancies and transfers to other departments would cover more than half.

Efforts to cut losses from food retailing at 56 stores had not been successful enough and the sector would be withdrawn by mid-September. The move would help to overcome a serious lack of space for more profitable lines such as clothing.

The announcement coincided with the first results from Storehouse, the group formed when BHS merged with Habitat Mothercare last January. Pre-tax profits in the year to March 29 were just over £116 million — a 19 per cent increase on the combined profits of the two groups the previous year.

Mr Cassidy said a crucial element in the decision had been the cost of supplying stores as far apart as Aberdeen and Jersey. The job losses would be partially offset by the opening of a new store near Newcastle in October, which would employ 350 people. Storehouse results, page 17

Big fillip for private post group

Postplan, London's first private postal collection and delivery service, hired its first big customer away from the Post Office yesterday.

British Telecom International, part of the GPO until post and tele-communications were split, has signed up with Postplan for a three-week trial.

Postplan has been operating for four days, although the scheme is the result of more than four years of market research after the deregulation of postal services in 1981.

The company said: "The response has been absolutely fantastic and British Telecom International is the greatest acquisition we could ask for."

The Postplan scheme requires companies to use a special electronic franking machine or Postplan stamps. Letters and parcels up to three kilograms are collected twice a day from the company's offices and delivered on the same or next day depending on collection time.

EEC looks at aid for tin mining

The EEC could step in to give Cornwall's struggling tin industry a new lease of life. A senior European delegation will tour the region later this month to decide whether to grant aid of more than £1 million.

The rescue deal would save jobs by supporting the tin industry and create other employment through cash for new businesses, roads and communications.

European Community officials representing the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund and the European Investment Bank will be taken to some of the county's unemployment black spots. They may also visit the Geevor mine, which seems almost certain to close after its failure earlier this week to get government help.

It is not clear how much EEC money would be made available. In the past 10 years Cornwall has received £30 million from the ERDF, and Plymouth £26 million.

The pumps will be kept going to stop flooding at Geevor.

Skull charge

Vivienne West, aged 26, of Bayswater, west London, was yesterday remanded on bail until June 26 by Highbury magistrates, charged with taking a skull from Abney Park cemetery in Stoke Newington, north-east London, on or before March 31, 1980.

By the Times newspaper

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Population survey
Drift to the south continues

By Robin Young

The population of England is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.16 per cent and to reach 48.2 million by the year 2001, according to new figures released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The projections, based on the population estimates for mid-1983, show that counties in a broad band across southern and central England from Cornwall to the Wash are expected to have a rise in population of more than 10 per cent between 1983 and 2001.

Those counties are Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Lincolnshire. Shropshire is also expected to show an increase of similar proportions.

Smaller population increases are expected in all the other non-metropolitan counties except Cumbria, Durham, Cleveland and Humberside, where decreases of up to 5 per cent are envisaged.

The heaviest population losses are seen as occurring in the metropolitan counties of Tyne and Wear and Merseyside, where they are expected to exceed 5 per cent.

Smaller losses are foreseen for all the other metropolitan counties except West Yorkshire, but at metropolitan district level some small increases are projected for towns such as Bradford, Rotherham, Bolton and Kirklees, where the excess of births over deaths is expected to more than offset the net emigration which is expected from all metropolitan districts.

Greater London is seen as an area of relatively stable population size, but that is expected to include a wide variation for individual boroughs. Only six of the 19 outer London boroughs are projected to contain fewer people in 2001 than in 1983, whereas in inner London only the dockland boroughs of Newham and Tower Hamlets are expected to escape population decline.

Though most London boroughs have a natural increase due to an excess of births over deaths, falling populations in other inner boroughs are expected to result from continuing net emigration.

The figures give projections by sex and age for the English regions, counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs.

Population projections: *area 1983-2001* (Series PE3 nos, Stationery Office, £5.30).

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PM in clash over 'heaven on earth' or living hell

POLICIES

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, was challenged during Commons questions on her comment yesterday to the Conservative women's conference that home-owning Britain was "a little bit of heaven on earth" compared to Russia.

There were loud Conservative protests when Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said she was wrong to have used and distorted those words of a courageous woman, Mrs Yelena Bonner (wife of the Soviet dissident), for a partisan purpose. Mrs Thatcher said Britain was much better off under the Conservatives than it was under Labour, who liked high taxation and liked taking money out of people's pockets.

The subject was raised by Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) who said: When the Prime Minister got carried away yesterday by her own rhetoric, did she forget that in Britain today there are over four million people unemployed, over seven million people living on the official poverty level, over 1.5 million people in council houses and over 750,000 people waiting to get into hospital?

Will the Prime Minister return to the real world and realize that instead of heaven and hell in Britain today the reality of Thatcherism means a living hell (Labour cheers)?

Mrs Thatcher: The phrase "Heaven on earth" came from Mrs Yelena Bonner when she was contrasting life in a free society, which is heaven on earth to life in a socialist society such as Russia from which she came. Heaven on earth she found as being owning her own home and being able to get the operations in the West she could not get in her own country.

Mr Kinnock: Does Mrs Thatcher really believe that her policy starts with the family, its freedom and well-being, and is not there huge inconsistency between those words and her

deeds over seven years of government which have included unemployment for an extra two million people, poverty for an extra four million people, and bad housing and inadequate education for millions more?

What about their well-being and does not she think they belong to families? Mrs Thatcher: The words of Mrs Bonner were used to contrast the benefits of a free society with the benefits of a socialist society in which Mrs Bonner lives. Housing is much better under this Government than it was under Labour — (Labour protests) — so are the health services, so is the standard of living and that is his problem. We are doing far better than he did.

Mr Kinnock: She compounds her dishonesty — (Conservative protests) The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): Will he rephrase that?

Mr Kinnock: She compounds



Kinnock: Distortion of Mrs Bonner's words

her distorted use of the words when she gives the impression that there are only two alternatives in this world, the Soviet society and her society, when she knows perfectly well there are decent democratic alternatives to both forms of system.

If the Prime Minister really believes housing is better under the Conservatives, how does she

explain the worst record for housing starts in this country than any time since before the second world war?

Mrs Thatcher: On housing, 1.3 million new homes have been built in Britain since 1979, 900,000 public sector council houses and flats have been sold to their tenants, 55 per cent of blue-collar workers own their own homes compared to 40 per cent in 1979.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): When the Prime Minister said yesterday it was no coincidence that the countries with lower tax produce more jobs and lower unemployment, was she deluding herself or those glib ladies of the Conservative women's conference?

Turkey has the lowest tax of any OECD country and an unemployment rate as high as ours and of the 10 countries with higher taxes than ours, nine have lower levels of unemployment. Sensible public spending produces jobs while her policies destroy jobs.

Mrs Thatcher: He is speaking nonsense and he knows it. There are far more jobs and far less unemployment in the United States where personal tax is a great deal lower. The Bill now before the equivalent of this chamber in the United States is proposing to make the top tax limit in the United States below the bottom tax limit here.

Japan and Switzerland have much lower personal tax than we have here, and far more jobs, far less unemployment.

Earlier, Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, said: The theories she was expounding yesterday in the Conservative Women's Conference about how to reduce unemployment are the ones she has been implementing for seven years. What makes her think they will be any more successful in the future than they have been so far?

Mrs Thatcher: In the last three years almost one million new jobs have been created. That would seem to me to be going in the right direction.

Thatcher keen to make life difficult

HIPPY CONVOY

If fresh legislation on criminal trespass were needed it would be introduced, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, assured Conservative MPs who urged her during question time to take action on the hippy "peace convoy".

I am only too delighted (she said) to do everything we can to make life difficult for such things as hippy convoys.

She was replying to Sir Peter Emery (Hendon, C) who asked: Will she not give a positive assurance to the farming community that the Government will ensure by this time next year that there will be legislation to make certain that innocent people cannot have their lives ruined, the farming community cannot lose out, and that positive steps will be taken to ensure that vagrant hippies have not invaded the way they have during the last few months?

Earlier, Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk, C) had asked: Bearing in mind the widespread reports that she was highly impressed with the recent Pan-Orama programme on Workers in the United States, will she now set up a workforce scheme for all able-bodied and long-term unemployed?

Such a scheme would make life very difficult for hippy convoys, would also make it very difficult for those foreign visitors who can claim £78 a week as soon as they have reported in to a hotel in this country, and would stop abuse of the welfare system.

Mrs Thatcher: I know how keen he is on that. We are looking at the way Workfare works in the United States. We are finding some of the things we have, such as the community programme and job start, would rank as workforce schemes there. Some of these things are being extended.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C): Is she aware of the strength of feeling in my constituency and others about the activities of the so-called bippies who show contempt for every aspect of organized society except the social security office?

Would she agree the present law is inadequate to cope with this threat and give an undertaking to draft legislation to make it possible for people to get them off their land and stop it being occupied by these travelling gangs?

Mrs Thatcher: The Home Secretary (Mr Douglas Hurd) indicated that if the present law is inadequate to cope with this threat and give an undertaking to draft legislation to make it possible for people to get them off their land and stop it being occupied by these travelling gangs?

Parliament today Commons (9.30): Private Member's motion of censure on the Prime Minister. Lords (11): Wages Bill, second reading.

Americans 'chickening out'

TERRORISM

Mr Roy Mason, former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, bluntly declared in the Commons that it was time President Reagan told his own people to stop covering at home — chickening out as they were — to get out in the world and especially visit Britain, which was a safer haven than America.

There was loud laughter when a Conservative MP added: "Particularly Yorkshire". Mr Mason, who is MP for Barnsley Central, was cheered for his remarks which came during exchanges in which there were strong warnings from MPs to United States Senators and Congressmen about blocking passage of the peace treaty between the USA and the United Kingdom for the extradition of alleged terrorists.

In questions to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, MPs from all sides also agreed with Sir Adam Butler, former Minister of State for Northern Ireland, that the British people would not readily understand or easily forgive those senators who voted against ratification of the proposed treaty. Even the best of friendship had a price.

One MP accused the Senators and Congressmen who had expressed opposition of "humbly" which was generating dangerous anti-American feeling.

There were calls, too, for the American people to demonstrate their support for Britain. Mr Tom King, in reporting on his recent visit to the United States, said it would be tragic if the two leading nations of the Western world failed to reach agreement themselves over tackling terrorism and effective extradition.

Mr Roy Mason: If America means business in tackling terrorism, the first thing is that the supplementary extradition treaty should be ratified.

What of Noraid being outlawed in the United States?



King: Muddled ideas

being argued strongly on constitutional grounds. That was hazy when put alongside the behaviour of some Senators and Congressmen when responding to requests from Israel for the extradition of alleged terrorists.

Could Mr King tell them (he said) that this vote-grabbing, ethnic politics, when set alongside the behaviour of cancelling tourism and the behaviour meted out to Mark Thatcher is generating dangerous anti-American feeling in this country?

Mr King said he had tried to convey some of those feelings during his recent visit to the United States.

Referring to the importance the Government attached to working closely with the United States over fighting terrorism — and the stand that the Prime Minister and President Reagan had taken at the Tokyo summit — he said it would be tragic if the two leaders of the Western world could not reach agreement themselves over tackling terrorism and effective extradition.

Mr Roy Mason: If America means business in tackling terrorism, the first thing is that the supplementary extradition treaty should be ratified.

What of Noraid being outlawed in the United States?



Butler: Price of friendship

What progress has been made? Mr King said there were some muddled ideas in the United States at present about the risks involved in terrorism. Someone had said during his US visit that Europe was too dangerous to visit this year, so they might travel to Ireland instead.

Those were the perceptions and problems he had tried to correct, by emphasizing the safety and security of the United Kingdom and how welcome United States citizens would be here as visitors.

He was grateful for the extremely robust approach of the United States Administration and President Reagan's latest news conference and broadcast, which made clear his commitment to extradition.

He was also grateful for the clear support given for responsible fund-raising through non-profit organizations. Sir Adam Butler (Bosworth, C) said there would be immense consequences for the Anglo-American relationship if the US legislature rejected the proposed extradition treaty in view of the support Britain has given over the Libya raids and in the light of the Libya conference. To quote the American ambassador, it would risk of self-interest and hypocrisy.

Mr King said that was very much the message he had sought to develop during his US visit. He would like to feel it was generally received (Birmingham, Mrs Clara Short, Birmingham, Lab) wanted to know why the Government was opposed to the MacBride Principles to eliminate discrimination in employment. Mr King said the Government wanted to end discrimination. That was why the Fair Employment Agency and the Fair Employment Act had come into being.

The problem with the MacBride Principles was that they conflicted with this country's own law, in certain respects. Legal advice was that they would lead to legal actions which would lead to problems for the companies concerned. The problem was that the threat behind the principles was discrimination.

So, far from helping employment, they were a threat to it — employment — Protestant and Catholic.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said the argument (in the United States) is said to arise from a reluctance to extradite for political offences. This House unanimously rejects the suggestion that gangsterism in any case is a political activity.

Can Mr King help the international community to formulate criteria which will recognize the legitimate limits of political asylum while ensuring no hiding place for those who live by the gun.

Mr King: I would like to think this House is as good a bastion as any US houses for the genuine right of political asylum.

We are discriminating between those who have genuine political beliefs and those who use terrorism to murder, who are the ones we cannot tolerate.

Advice given to Belfast's Lord Mayor

Criticism of the new Lord Mayor of Belfast, Mr Sammy Wilson, over his views about the Anglo-Irish agreement, was voiced by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, during Commons questions.

Mr Jimmy Hayes (Harlow, C) said the newly-installed Mr Wilson had pledged himself and, sadly, his office, to opposing the agreement.

All those people who happen to oppose the agreement (he said) are dancing to the tune of the terrorists. Mr King told him: The position of the Lord Mayor is one which should rise above political issues of that kind. Belfast is a city, above all, in the belief of the first citizen is one which should genuinely lead towards reconciliation and better relations.

I hope that the new incumbent will on reflection realize that that is the course for which he would wish to be remembered.

Sport Aid VAT attacked

The Prime Minister was urged during question time to compensate the Sport Aid charity for the money it would have to pay in VAT by Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) who said every penny raised in that widely acclaimed exercise was intended for Africa's poor and not for the Treasury. Mrs Thatcher replied: This matter comes up from time to time and did under previous governments. No government has been able to exempt all charities from VAT and this Government has done more to help the funds for charities than any other through tax relief.

Experiments

Before the Government could introduce any legislation concerning human embryo research it would have to take the many differing views on the subject into account, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions when replying to Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) who asked her, having supported the Embryo Research Bill, to outlaw such experiments.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be the Service (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages. Wednesday: Motion on social security benefits. Financial Services Bill, progress on remaining stages. Thursday: Financial Services Bill, committee stage. Friday: Debate on enterprise and development. The main business in the House of Lords next week will be the Service (Amendment) Bill, report. Tuesday: Airports Bill, report. Wednesday: Civil Bill, committee stage. Thursday: Agriculture Bill, committee stage. Friday: Public Order Bill, second reading.

Peers deplore library ban on newspapers

WAPPING DISPUTE

Two of the 14 Labour authorities accused of boycotting News International papers — The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun and the News of the World — have denied they are guilty.

Lord Belstead, the Government spokesman, said during questions in the House of Lords. Replying to Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) about the Government's reaction to the papers being withdrawn from public libraries, Lord Belstead said: The Government sees no justification for this action.

Mr Richard Luce, the Minister for the Arts, has received complaints about 14 Labour authorities. He has written to them asking whether the com-

plaints are true and if so, how they reconcile their actions with their duties under the Libraries and Museums Act 1964.

He will consider what further action to take in the light of their replies.

Lord Harris of Greenwich: How many of the authorities have replied? The minister has substantial powers under the Act and it is disappointing that some of us that these powers have not been exercised.

This type of totalitarian behaviour by local authorities, taking newspapers out of public libraries because they dislike the proprietor, is wholly unworthy of people involved in local government administration in this country. Lord Belstead: Replies have been received from three of the local authorities and two of the

14 authorities concerned have made clear that this position does not apply to them and that is encouraging.

There are powers to enable the Government to move in this matter.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C): Is the unhappy event of an unsatisfactory answer from authorities behaving badly, does the minister have powers to act and if not will he take them?

Lord Belstead: There is power to act. Lord Brockway (Lab): Although I have replaced The Times by The Daily Telegraph (laughter) — many of us are all in favour of these newspapers being placed in public libraries. The Morning Star, which is excluded from many of these libraries, should have the same

right, even though we differ from it, to be read in public libraries.

Lord Belstead: I hope his choice of reading does not lead to a veering dangerously to the right. (Laughter) His point is important and on behalf of the Government I say we deplore any attempts to ban particular books or newspapers for which there is a demand from public libraries.

Lady David Lloyd: I should like to make clear the position of the Labour Party. The local government committee of the National Executive Committee sent out an advice note in February to local Labour groups, authorities and trade unions, saying that keeping out newspapers was undesirable censorship. Lord Belstead: We welcome that news.

Difficult problems involved

ULSTER

Total integration of Ulster with Great Britain would raise very difficult issues indeed, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions.

Mr Gow (Eastbourne) had said during question time exchanges: In the absence of any prospects for devolution in Northern Ireland on a basis that would be widely acceptable throughout the community, there is a growing body of opinion in the Province that believes the way forward now is through integration which would offer proper safeguards for the minority. Will Mr King confirm that integration is not inconsistent with the Anglo-Irish Agreement?

Mr King: The Government has made clear it is committed to seeking to achieve devolved government in the Province. I do not accept Mr Gow's initial premise that there is an absence of any possibility of achieving that.

I very much hope it will be possible to sit down and discuss ways in which this can be achieved. While obviously the Government is always willing to consider ways in which legislation in this House might be handled, the idea of carrying that forward into some concept of total integration would raise very difficult issues indeed.

King's hint about talks in Ulster

ACCORD

There was a growing feeling in Northern Ireland that what was needed was talks without preconditions, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questions. He said that for some development in that respect.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) had said: If he was persuaded that the Anglo-Irish agreement was not only an affront to the Unionist parties but was blocking the way to any round table talks between all the parties in Northern Ireland, can I hope he would show flexibility in putting the treaty to one side?

Mr King: There is now a growing recognition, shared by leaders of all the churches in Northern Ireland, that what we need is talks. Those talks should be without precondition. We must sit down and seek a way forward, something I have been urging for some time.

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Bishops back belief in the Resurrection

The House of Bishops of the Church of England yesterday published their official response to doctrinal issues raised by the Bishop of Durham. In the main points of the report the bishops confirm their faith in the Resurrection of Christ and the Virgin Birth.

The bishops' response on the question of the Resurrection and the empty tomb says: "In general discussion a contrast is often drawn between believing in the Resurrection of Jesus as 'objective fact' or 'historical fact' and as a 'subjective experience' of 'conviction' by the disciples. Words such as objective and subjective are notorious confusers of issues. But it may be helpful to begin by putting something of the concern behind such phrases in the form of a simple question: was the Resurrection of Jesus 'something that happened', in the sense that it would be true that Jesus is risen, whether or not anyone had ever believed it or experienced any evidence for it?"

"To that question we reply: 'Yes, we believe that Jesus' Resurrection was something that happened, regardless of observers, narrators or believers. Jesus truly died and was buried, and as truly rose again to eternal life.'"

"Having established this basic point, the Church then can and should go on to say that because Jesus is who he is, and because his Resurrection belongs within the whole plan of God for salvation, it is also part of that plan that the evidence for the Resurrection should be experienced, should reveal the Good News, and thus evoke the response of faith."

Faith rests in events afterward

"First, though we believe in the Resurrection as 'something that happened', something to which faith was a response, not something which faith created, we have to remember that no one 'saw' it happen. The disciples' experiences were all of the risen Christ, not of his rising."

"Not one of the canonical Gospels offers any account of the event itself, only of what followed. Faith in the Resurrection, therefore, rests on the events which happened afterward, and which provide grounds for that faith."

"Turning to the two classes of events associated in the Gospel record with the first Easter, we begin with the stories of the empty tomb. In the first three Gospels the message of the angels at the sepulchre relates specifically to this: 'He is not here, he is risen.'"

"In John the connection is less explicit but clear enough. Nevertheless all four Gospels, but especially Luke and John, emphasize that the empty tomb was not only something announced by angels but a fact observed by human eyes-witnesses. In Matthew and Mark by the women; in Luke (according to one textual tradition) by Peter also; and in John by Peter and the beloved disciple as well."

"The angels are described in Mark and Matthew as specifically inviting the women to see for themselves; in Luke, the women are said to have already made the discovery; in John, Peter and the other disciple verify Mary Magdalene's conjecture before the angels appear, and note the grave-clothes, which emphasize the fact that the body is no longer present."

"All this suggests strongly that the statement that the tomb was empty is more fundamental than the accounts of angelic appearances, which serve rather to explain the observed fact as due to the divine miracle of resurrection and not to some other reason."

"That there were other possible explanations is recognised in the New Testament itself. Mary Magdalene's first thought is that some

unknown agents have taken the body away (John 20.2). Matthew tells of a Jewish story that Jesus's own followers were the ones responsible (Matt. 27. 62-66; 28. 11-15). The mention of such theories in the context of the true Christian story is clearly intended to put them out of court, but why were the theories necessary, unless there was an identifiable tomb and it was empty?"

On the assumption that the empty tomb was part of the earliest Easter preaching, another important consideration comes into play. If opponents of Jesus' had removed the body, then when the Easter message was first proclaimed they had decisive evidence with which to discredit it. Why did they not do so?"

"If Jesus's followers were responsible it has to be assumed not only that they were lying, but that they were able to lie with such conviction as to convert thousands, and more unbelievably still, that they were prepared to suffer and die joyfully for their fabrication. Against such a hypothesis of fraud or religious psychosis the whole ethic and character of the New Testament are a sufficient and eloquent witness."

"It has already been noted that the Easter stories suggest significant differences in Our Lord's body after resurrection. This certainly helps to relate our own resurrection, where the question of an empty tomb does not arise, more intelligibly to that of Jesus."

"The faith which is the teaching of the universal Church, and which this House reaffirms as the teaching of the Church of England, is that our Lord truly experienced human death; that death was real and wholly overcome, that there was genuine continuity between his dying self and his risen self; that the mode of existence of the Risen Lord was one in which his full human nature and identity, bodily, mental and spiritual, were present and glorified for eternal blessedness; and that his mode of existence was observed and experienced, and its essential secret grasped by numbers of his disciples in personal encounter."

"This faith in Christ's Resurrection is the faith of every member of this House. On the question whether, as a result of this divine act of resurrection, Christ's tomb that first Easter Day was empty we recognize that scholarship can offer no conclusive demonstration; and the divergent views to be found among scholars of standing are reflected in the thinking of individual bishops."

"But all of us accept first that belief that the tomb was empty can be held with full intellectual integrity; secondly, that this is the understanding of the witness of Scripture which is generally received in the universal Church; and thirdly, that this House acknowledges and upholds this belief as expressing the faith of the Church of England and of its historic teaching, affirming that in the resurrection life the material order is redeemed, and the fullness of human nature is taken into God's eternal destiny for his creation."

"When we turn from the empty tomb to the Virgin Conception, one notable difference is at once apparent, namely that the latter belief is explicitly affirmed in the Creeds."

"The Creeds contain much that is divine mystery. We do not yet know, for example, what will be the form of the event which is referred to in the words 'he will come again



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, (centre), with (left to right) the Bishops of Bristol, London, Salisbury, and St Albans, at the launching of their report "The Nature of Christian Belief" yesterday at Church House, Westminster (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

in glory." Far beyond our understanding are the realities behind the words 'begotten, not made' or 'proceeding from the Father'. Such words are not descriptions of known 'facts' but terms chosen primarily to safeguard important features of what is seen by the Church as revealed in Scripture, and to exclude mistaken and misleading ideas."

"The actual Resurrection of Christ, too, as we considered earlier, was a mystery hidden from human eyes. In the same way the Virgin Conception and Birth of Christ were acknowledged from the earliest times as divine mysteries."

"But just as the Resurrection, though unseen and undecipherable, is affirmed as objective fact because Jesus was dead and is alive, so the Virgin Conception, though equally a divine mystery, is also affirmed in the Creeds of objective fact because the Scriptures relate that Jesus had no human father. When, therefore, the Creeds are said, it is naturally assumed that these words, to whatever other truths they point, will be intended to include this particular assertion of fact."

"Against the belief that Jesus was in fact born without a human father have been urged considerations such as the following: the belief is not widely attested in the New Testament; the Virgin Conception features unequivocally only in the opening chapters of Matthew and Luke, which are not the earliest Gospels."

Regard to legend and pagan stories

"In each case there are literary-critical grounds for regarding these chapters as legend. Other scholars have found the origin in pagan stories of divinely begotten heroes."

"The truth or otherwise of the claim that Jesus was conceived by a divine creative act without a human father is in any case something that could never be settled by any testimony human beings could supply. In that respect it needs to be recognized that a critical weighing of New Testament indications is bound to be an inconclusive and even marginal exercise."

"In the end the decision has to be a matter of faith. But it is not without value to point out that the arguments at the critical level are by no means decisive, even so far as they go. In particular, the character of the two primary accounts can be seen on analysis to leave the tradition more strength than some scholars have been ready to allow."

The fullest interpretation is offered in Luke 1.30-35. The child is to be named after one

of Israel's greatest deliverers, and to inherit the throne of another. He will bring in the eternal golden age of deliverance for the nation, promised for the end of time, and his reign will fulfil literally the Psalmists' predictions of an everlasting king of righteousness. As such he will bear the messianic title 'Son of the Most High' or 'Son of God.'"

"All this, indeed, might be achieved within the natural order of procreation. But this child is to be unique. His birth

Dilemma faced by Christian thinkers

is not to be brought about, like those of Samson or Samuel, through God's blessing on the normal intercourse of husband and wife. He is to be called 'holy' and 'Son of God' for a profounder reason, that he will have no human father."

"There is no indication from the early centuries that belief in the Virgin Conception was used as a proof to support the doctrine of the divinity of Christ. Its main thrust theologially was to stress the reality of Jesus's humanity. He did not, as some heretics alleged, simply descend from heaven and enter the world through Mary's womb in a kind of pre-existence. He truly grew for nine months in her body before being delivered."

"This question of a new beginning is central to contemporary discussion of the theological significance of the Virgin Conception. Jesus's Sonship in relation to God the Father is of a unique character, distinct in kind from the adoptive relationship we receive through him."

"Jesus is also the 'Second Adam', the Head of a new race of God's children in the Spirit. At the same time it is essential that he should be truly and fully human, in all points like we are, sin only excepted. He truly grows in the womb, experiences birth and all the helpless dependence of infancy, shares our life of feeling, thought and spirit, knows pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow, and eventually passes through a truly human death."

"It is this need to insist on the completeness and authenticity of Christ's humanity which has led some Christian thinkers in modern times to question whether the divine eternal Son can have become incarnate through a virgin conception. They ask whether any human being created by such a divine act could be authentically one with us in our full humanity, and rightly point out that if he is not then it is the Church's central belief in the Incarnation which has been destroyed."

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Salaries for young solicitors up by 14%

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs
Correspondent

Salaries for young solicitors in London who have changed jobs in the past year have risen by more than 14 per cent, or up to £7,000, a survey disclosed yesterday.

The survey, by Reuter Simkin, the legal recruitment consultancy, is based on the pay of some 700 solicitors, aged under 35 years, in London and the Home Counties seeking jobs over six months. In a firm with more than 20 partners, the average salary for a recently-qualified solicitor on moving jobs was £13,020; in a firm of between eight and 20 partners it was £11,670; and in one of under eight partners it was £10,720.

A solicitor with about three years' experience was paid on average £17,260 with a large firm; £16,960 with a medium-size firm; and £15,800 with a smaller firm.

Some solicitors went into commerce and industry, where the lowest salary in the survey was £13,000 at the age of 26; and the highest, £31,000 at the age of 31.

Several solicitors moved into private practice where the highest salary was £33,500.

The greatest demand by employers remains for conveyancers, especially commercial; and for company and commercial lawyers. The greatest demand for jobs was in litigation.

Court told of 'raid' on duke's burial plot

Members of an anti-hunting group plotted to dig open the grave of the Duke of Beaufort and send his head to Princess Anne at her Gloucestershire home, it was claimed at Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

Their raid on the hunting duke's burial plot at Badminton parish church, Avon, failed when they were only 10 inches from the coffin because a shovel broke, Mr Ian Glen, for the prosecution, said.

Instead, the group desecrated the churchyard and walls by painting slogans and stole a temporary wooden cross marking the grave of the duke, who was buried about 10 months earlier.

The raiders included a London man and a West Midlands man on trial yesterday, Mr Glen alleged. They face charges arising from the desecration of the churchyard on December 26, 1984, which they have denied.

The Judge, Mr Justice Hutchison, ruled that the accused should not be identified. The West Midlands man faces a further charge alleging criminal damage to church, boundary walls and stones at the churchyard. He has also denied this.

Mr Glen said the London man had pleaded guilty earlier to a charge alleging criminal damage to the church and boundary walls, by spraying them with paint. The trial continues today.

Sale room

Dali tops house sale of James's Surrealists

Christie's decision to sell some fairly recherché Surrealist and Neo-Romantic paintings at a country house sale was concerned that Dali was wasting his talents on saleable works in order to maintain his extravagant lifestyle, so he suggested taking Dali's entire output in return for a generous allowance.

At Spink's, the first Naval Gold Medal awarded for the Battle of Trafalgar to appear at auction, sold to a London dealer for £24,840 (estimate £20,000). Its recipient, Captain Bullen, commanded HMS Britannia at the Battle of Trafalgar on October 21, 1805.

The morning sale of pictures and drawings raised £842,501, with only four lots unsold. The top price, predictably, went to a "Paranoiac Face" painted by Salvador Dali in 1935, which fetched £205,200 (estimate £50-70,000). Edward James was not just a collector, but a friend and

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Toy money for aircraft 'was charity stunt'

A man alleged to have flown a light aircraft to France after paying for it with Monopoly money pleaded guilty yesterday when he appeared before magistrates for summary trial.

The case was adjourned for a month by the bench at Eccles, Greater Manchester, to allow social inquiry reports to be prepared.

Robert Grant, aged 59, of Leicester Road, Salford, Greater Manchester, admitted three offences.

He is charged with taking a Cessna aircraft from Barton airfield without consent or authority, taking a BMW car from Stanningford Morphet, Tyne and Wear, also without consent or authority, and driving without insurance.

All the offences took place on May 24, 1986. Magistrates agreed to deal with the case fully on July 3.

Mr Ian Murray, for the defence, said: "The reason my client took the aircraft and BMW was to help charity."

"He hoped to obtain publicity and turn that into cash for charity."

"That was the reason behind the offences. You will hear there is substantial mitigation on behalf of my client."

Lax charity trustees come under attack

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Concern at lack of control over charity fund-raising and improper methods of collection is expressed in the Charity Commissioners' annual report, published yesterday.

The report rebukes lax trustees and refers to the practice of allowing a commercial company collecting and selling goods to use a charity's name in return for a fixed payment regardless of the size of profit from items collected.

That arose particularly where the company implied that all the proceeds from the sale of the goods collected would be given to the charity.

"We cannot condone the view taken by some trustees that it does not really matter how funds are raised or how

much profit is made by a non-charitable fund-raiser so long as some money comes to the charity which it would not otherwise receive," the report says.

The public should know how much of their donation, whether in cash or in kind is being swallowed up by the costs of the method of appeal or by the expenses and profits of a commercial fund-raiser.

A working party under the National Council for Voluntary Organizations is considering whether changes in the law should be recommended to ministers.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1985. House of Commons Paper 391, Stationery Office, £5.90.

Woman given life over Ulster murder

By Richard Ford

A young woman was jailed for life yesterday for her part in the murder of a magistrate's daughter and the attempted murder of the magistrate as the family walked home from Mass.

Mary McArdle, aged 21, from the Turf Lodge area of west Belfast, waited in an alley near the church while the murder was carried out and then was given the weapons by the killer.

Mr Justice Murray said she had a substantial role in the murder of Miss Mary Travers, a schoolteacher, aged 22.

He also sentenced her to four concurrent 18-year prison terms for offences including the attempted murder of Mr Tom Travers.

Irish divorce poll set to be close

A clear majority of voters backs the Irish Government's attempt to remove the constitutional ban on divorce as campaigning begins for the referendum in three weeks' time, according to the latest opinion poll.

But the number of people

who are undecided has risen. All sides in the debate privately admit that the gap between those in favour of removing the ban and introducing a restricted form of divorce and those against has narrowed since the proposals were made public.

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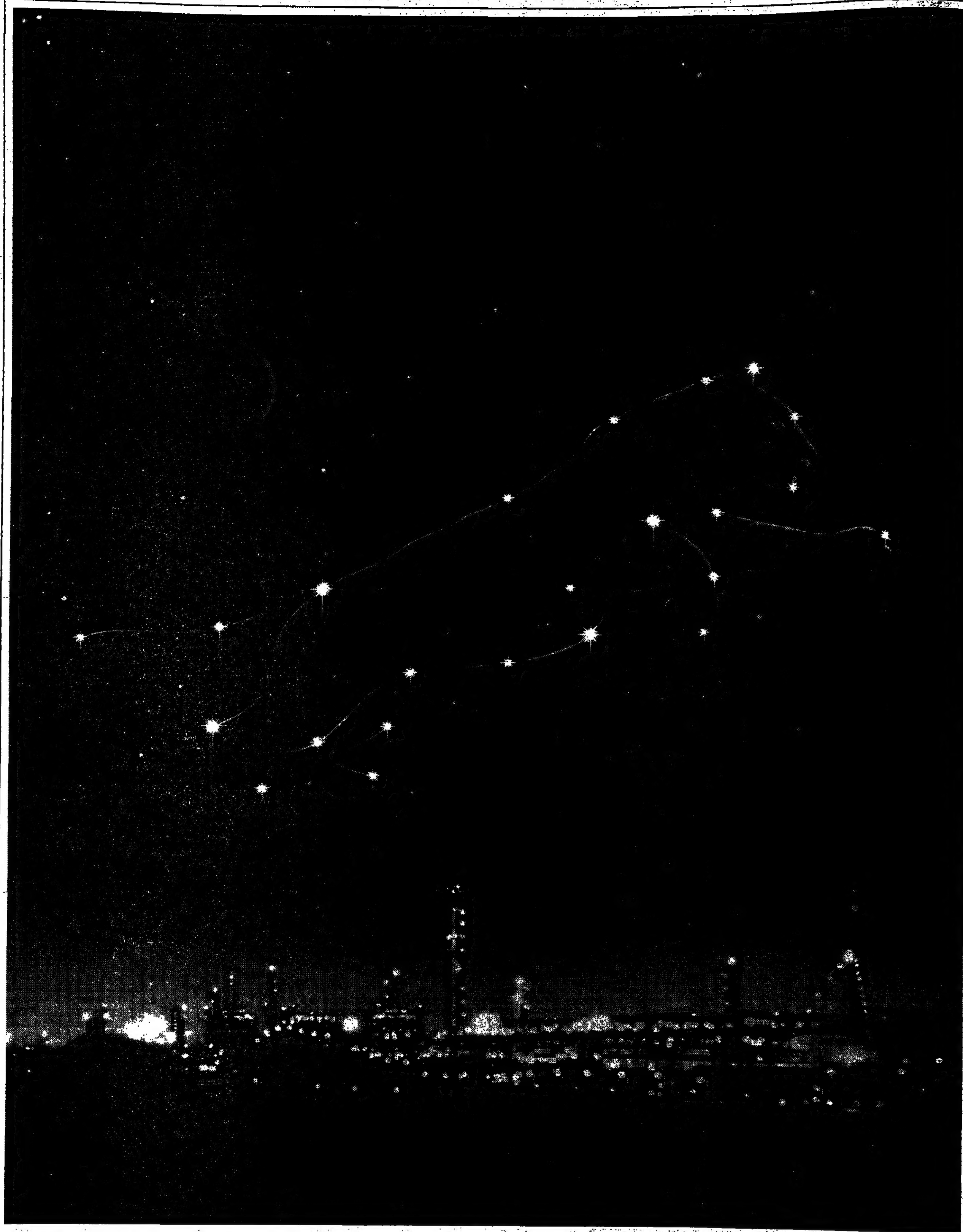
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Three-way war in south Lebanon

Amal grapples with resistance groups to keep Israel at bay

From Ian Murray, Naqurah, south Lebanon

A Nepalese unit of UN troops was pinned down by heavy crossfire yesterday in a valley just north of Israeli-controlled territory in south Lebanon.

From positions in the field nearby, the unit commander watched men of what he took to be the Islamic resistance firing rocket-propelled grenades from the hill dominating the road by the villages of Yafar and Rafia.

And from a secure position on the hilltop, the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army fired back with tanks and other heavy weapons.

The Islamic resistance could not get close enough even to bring the SLA position into range, yet the unequal battle raged on, forcing farmers to run for cover.

For weeks now the same battle has gone on for hours almost every day. Casualties have been few, but the Islamic resistance seems determined to show publicly that there is real opposition to the South Lebanon Army and its Israeli mentors.

While the battle was raging, the SLA was also moving in to level the village of Kafer Roumane - to the north, in retaliation for an ambush last week in which five of its men were killed.

These incidents are among the 15 or so every month in and around the Israeli buffer zone, monitored by the UN. There are fewer of them at the moment because of Ramadan, when Muslims have to fast all day and are not usually fit to

fight. Ramadan ends this weekend and further violence could well follow.

Yesterday marked four years to the day since Israel invaded Lebanon and almost a year since the bulk of its Army withdrew, leaving the SLA to patrol the wild country along the frontier.

Local political leaders cannot afford to agree with Israeli leaders that the SLA zone is successful in protecting the northern border from attack. To do so would mean losing local support.

Nevertheless, the Shia Amal group, which controls the area around Tyre very firmly, is determined to make sure that neither the Palestinians nor the Islamic resistance, better known as the Hezbollah, uses the area to launch attacks against Israel.

In Tyre yesterday Mr Abdul Majid Saleh, the elected southern representative on Amal's 12-man Politburo, was particularly angry at the idea that the 80,000 Palestinians in the area could use their refugee camps as a base.

"The attacks are a call to the Israelis to come back," he said. "The Palestinians do not care about that because this is not their land. It is our land, and we will not let the Palestinians bring the Israelis back."

He was proud of what Amal had done to make south Lebanon peaceful. "We are doing good things for us, not for Israel and not for the Palestinians. We have suf-

fered too much from both of them."

He reached over to tap the artificial leg of a close colleague, Mr Abu Ahmed al-Jamal. "He lost his foot when he was hit by a Palestinian bullet. A year later his daughter was killed in air raids. We do things for us, for Lebanon and nobody else."

Mr Abdul Majid Saleh was not worried by the fact that the large refugee camp of Rashidiyah, south of Tyre, was said to be controlled by Mr Yasser Arafat's PLO supporters and well supplied with money.

"They are not as strong as we are. We can control them."

While Amal was keeping control outside the SLA area, it was encouraging resistance inside it, he said.

Mr Daoud Daoud, the Amal leader in the south, was equally sure that the Palestinians were under control and that the Hezbollah were an insignificant force. "Who are they?" he asked with a smile.

But he said Amal would not use the rocket-propelled grenades being used in the area. His men were only lightly armed because heavy weapons would bring a reply from the Israeli Army. "We don't want to fight against an Army."

Nevertheless, Amal was doing all it could to resist continued Israeli occupation in the SLA area. "Israel is leaving the fire under the ashes," he said. The resistance would smoulder and grow and would even spill over the border again if Israel's support for the SLA did not end.



Haitian youths stoning passing cars as they build road blocks with tyres in Port-au-Prince amid growing unrest.

Wary Israelis celebrate unity of Jerusalem

Jerusalem - Israel yesterday marked the 19th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem, the eastern part of which was captured from Jordan in the first days of the 1967 Six Day War (David Bernstein writes).

Special precautions were taken to ensure that the day passed peacefully, including a pre-emptive raid by security forces on the An-Najah University in Nablus on Wednesday, when 20 students were arrested and Palestinian nationalist literature seized.

Police also banned a planned march yesterday through Jerusalem's ancient Muslim quarter by the extreme nationalist Gush Emunim Jewish settlers' movement.

Italy turns blind eye to snap vote in Parliament favouring PLO

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Government has decided to ignore a motion calling for the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The success of the far left in obtaining support for the motion from a parliamentary rump of deputies was embarrassing because it came late on Wednesday night at the close of a formal debate on foreign affairs, which was supposed to be a display of general consensus on the conduct of international policies.

The motion was put by Senator Mario Capanna, the leader of the Proletarian Democratic Party, who recently

met Colonel Gaddafi while visiting Libya.

Understanding that no vote would follow the discussion, many government supporters had left the House.

The main surprise then followed. The Communists agreed to support the extreme left and helped carry the motion by a majority of 13 votes.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister, who is going next week to the United States, where he is expected to make an important speech on the relations between the US and Italy, had opened the parliamentary debate on Tuesday with a speech marked by

objectivity in which he never mentioned the PLO.

Moreover, his speech was designed to seek the greatest measure of agreement both among the five coalition parties and the left-wing Opposition.

Some of the Government's supporters justified their leaving the House before the closing of the session by pointing out that they had been involved in the presidential party marking the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic.

But as one Socialist deputy put it: "We might one day come back and find that Parliament has declared war".

Fear of civil war haunts Haiti

Port-au-Prince (Reuters) - Two days of anti-government riots have pushed Haiti to the brink of civil war, the country's military leader said yesterday.

An army sergeant was shot dead, and witnesses said machine-wielding gangs smashed cars in residential areas here on Wednesday, demanding money from passers-by.

Troops fired into the air after demonstrators demanding the resignation of three ministers built barricades in three slum areas of the capital, burnt tyres and wrecked cars, reporters and photographers said.

The impoverished Caribbean state's leader, Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, said on television and radio yesterday: "We have arrived at a situation involving fires, barricades... nearly a civil war. The country is on the verge of anarchy."

General Namphy, who heads the National Council that took over after President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled into exile in February, blamed the unrest on unidentified politicians with negative ideologies.

The crowds demanded that General Namphy dismiss the National Council member and Interior Minister, Mr William Regala; the Secretary of State for Information, Mr Aubelin Jolicoeur; and the Finance Minister, Mr Lesly Delatour.

Radio reports said protesters had threatened to blow up two bridges by this morning if the three were not sacked.

There were protests in six other towns, including Elster.

Reagan bid to save Saudi arms deal

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan invited the entire Senate to breakfast at the White House yesterday in a last-ditch attempt to persuade it not to block the sale of US arms to Saudi Arabia.

He has lobbied intensively for the scaled-down \$2.65 billion (\$1.75 billion) deal, which he said was "indispensable" for the execution of US foreign policy.

Congressional opponents say Saudi Arabia has threatened US interests in the region, made no contribution to the Middle East peace process and supported the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In an effort to get at least 12 Senators to drop their opposition and allow his veto of the Senate bill to stand, Mr Reagan telephoned key Republican allies from his plane on Wednesday during a visit to South Carolina.

The White House predicted it would win narrowly, while Senator Alan Cranston, the California Democrat who has led the attack on the sale, said it was touch and go. Opponents need 67 votes to override the President's veto.

Mr Reagan told the Senate yesterday that the sale was necessary as a signal of continued US support for moderate Arab states, and to deter Iran from spreading its war with Iraq across Saudi borders.

He pointed out that last month the Administration withdrew 800 Stinger missiles from the package to calm congressional fears that the portable weapons could fall into the hands of terrorists.

Israel and its main lobby groups in Washington have not formally opposed the sale, but also in Israel's interest as it would deter Muslim fundamentalism.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, told a Jewish group last month that the sale was also in Israel's interest as it would deter Muslim fundamentalism.

The initial package, worth \$3 billion, also included 60 advanced fighters. With their withdrawal, the sale now consists of Sidewinder air-to-air and Harpoon anti-ship missiles.

Meanwhile, King Hussein of Jordan has arrived here on a private visit, during which he will have talks with President Reagan and Mr Shultz. In the wake of congressional opposition to any arms sale to Jordan as well, he is pointedly not visiting Capitol Hill.

Mr Shultz, who has been cool towards any new initiative in the Middle East, recently announced that he was willing to visit the region again soon if there were signs of progress on an overall settlement.

Buttering up the dairy herd

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The European Commission yesterday announced a range of measures for reducing the million-tonne butter mountain, including a plan to feed 150,000 tonnes to cattle.

Nearly 400,000 tonnes is in storage and is two years old or older. A spokesman said much of this was unfit for human consumption but could be used to feed livestock, principally calves. The Commission plans also to increase its subsidies for the sale of edible butter to disadvantaged EEC citizens.

Mr Bryan Cassidy, Conservative MEP for Dorset East and Hampshire West, said this week that British housewives were failing to buy cheap, concentrated Community butter - intended for cooking - because "no one told them what it was for".

EEC staff translators walk out

From Richard Owen, Brussels

EEC procedures for shifting mountains of paperwork within the Commission, already burdened by delays, ground to a temporary halt yesterday when many of its 1,000 translators walked out.

The one-day strike, which affected only written translations, was in protest against the Commission's failure to provide adequate facilities under the one roof.

At a demonstration outside the Commission, translators claimed cramped facilities had become more crowded with the accession of Spain and Portugal this year. They said the Commission had ordered only costly, inconvenient renovations despite promising rehousing.

The Commission says the translators will be properly rehoused by 1992.

Shuttle got ice alert

New York (Reuters) - Ninety minutes before the space shuttle Challenger lifted off on its doomed flight on January 28, top rocket engineers advised against its launching because of ice. CBS television news said.

A Rockwell Corporation engineer was quoted as describing the ice to superiors: "Some of the close-ups of the stairwells look like something out of (the film) *Dr Zhivago*. There's sheets of icicles hanging everywhere. The big con-

cern is nobody knows when the hell is going to happen when the thing lights off."

Another Rockwell official outlined his company's opposition to launch: "We are still of the position that it's a bit of Russian roulette, that you'll probably make it. Five out of six times you do, playing Russian roulette."

On Wednesday a presidential commission briefed the families of the seven crew members who died in the accident on its findings.

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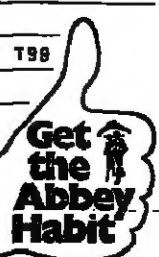
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ABBNEY NATIONAL FIVE STAR ACCOUNT



Tutu throws down the gauntlet over ban on Soweto meetings

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa faces the prospect of mounting violence and growing pressure on the rand in the wake of government moves to ban all meetings and demonstrations linked to the tenth anniversary on June 16 of the outbreak of the Soweto uprising.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, threw down a gauntlet to the Government yesterday, saying he would instruct his clergy to proceed with the holding of commemorative services on June 16, and that he himself would take part.

Under a notice issued on Wednesday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, all meetings "in any building whatsoever in the Republic" convened to commemorate the riots of 1976 are banned until the end of the month.

Outdoor gatherings of a political character are already prohibited. Wednesday's ban also covers any meeting held to commemorate the adoption on June 26 1955 of the Freedom Charter, which became the manifesto of the outlawed African National Congress.

The charter is also subscribed to by the still-legal United Democratic Front, a loose alliance of more than 600 anti-apartheid organizations.

The UDF and other groups had planned rallies on and around June 16 and June 26. They were still digesting the implications of Mr Le

Grange's edict yesterday, and it was not clear whether they intended to risk clashes with the police by defying it.

The ban would appear not to affect plans for a general strike on June 16. This has been called for by the UDF, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and the National Education Crisis Committee, which brings together black parents, teachers and schoolchildren.

Meanwhile, the rand has collapsed from about 50 cents to the US dollar a few weeks ago to about 40 cents, close to the level it touched in September after a number of big international banks called in short-term loans to the South African Government.

The rand's fall is seen as reflecting pessimism about the Government's ability to defuse violence and unrest, and mounting pressure in America and Europe for stiffer economic sanctions, which Pretoria itself seems to accept as inevitable.

After falling to below 40 cents yesterday morning, the rand recovered somewhat on rumours that the Reserve Bank might announce new exchange controls to prop up the currency. The bank does not have sufficient foreign currency to weather a long run on the rand.

In another development, Mr Le Grange told Parliament in Cape Town that he intended to reimpose curbs on press and television coverage of unrest of the kind which were

in force during the state of emergency from July 21 last year to March 7 this year.

He would have the power to do this under the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which the Government is pushing through Parliament.

Delaying action by the Coloured and Indian chambers of the Parliament may mean, however, that the Bill will not become law before June 16, as the Government wanted.

● **MBABANE:** Three blacks shot dead near here on Tuesday were killed by a professional hit squad from outside the country, according to the Swazi Police Commissioner, Mr Sandile Mdziniso (Reuters reports).

A police spokesman said all three were members of the ANC. Mr Mdziniso did not name the country involved in the raid.

On Wednesday the South African Press Association reported that the raiders could have been from South Africa.

Swaziland, which has a tense aggression pact with South Africa, has expelled dozens of ANC members in the past three years, but this week's incident was the first time an ANC member had been killed in the country.

In Pretoria, a South African Defence Force spokesman said the force did not comment on speculation and rumours, especially against a background of what he called ANC attempts to create tension between South Africa and Swaziland.

Pretoria facing tougher sanctions

From Michael Binyon, Washington

A US Congress sub-committee has approved a new and tougher set of economic sanctions against South Africa which would bar all commercial bank loans and flights to the US by South African planes and prohibit the importation of South African coal, steel and uranium.

The House foreign affairs sub-committee on Africa voted for the new measures on Wednesday, and Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker, said the Bill would receive priority for quick action by the Democrat-controlled House.

The Bill, first introduced

last month in both the House and Senate immediately after the South African raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, also mandates a complete ban on US computer sales if Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, is not released within a year.

The long-delayed Anglo-American extradition treaty may finally be ratified.

The Senate foreign relations committee is to vote on it today, and the Republican leadership is confident that recent minor changes will make it acceptable to at least some of the Democrats who have held it up for almost a year.

Senator Richard Lugar, the committee chairman, has proposed two key changes. One defines the crimes for which the political argument against extradition could not be used. The list, which includes murder, manslaughter, kidnapping and setting off a bomb against civilians or the military, does not contain the simple possession of firearms, which was covered in the earlier text.

In the other change, the fact that extradition is not automatic is spelt out: a US court still has to decide whether the request should be granted.

Both changes are acceptable, though not particularly welcome, to Britain and the Administration. They may sway at least two or three Democrats, enough to change the presumed majority of nine

to eight votes against the treaty. The changes have been modelled on the language of a supplementary extradition treaty being negotiated with West Germany.

The Democrats have insisted that their opposition stems not from electoral pressures from Irish-Americans but from worries about the tradition of political refuge in the US. But, in the face of mounting pressure from Britain, the Administration and President Reagan personally, many are eager to seek a face-saving compromise.

Meanwhile, four Irish nationalists and three Boston men were indicted in Boston on Wednesday on charges of plotting to ship sophisticated arms and ammunition to the IRA. The men were arrested last month as weapons were being loaded on to a plane bound for Ireland.

They were charged with conspiring to violate the Arms Export Control Act and various federal firearms statutes. The indictment said two Irishmen had negotiated with an undercover FBI agent to buy and ship 100 M16 rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and a Redeye surface-to-air missile.

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French call to Berlin for Waldheim report

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government has asked the French military authorities in Berlin to send them as soon as possible all information concerning a 1979 report on the wartime career of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former UN Secretary-General and leading candidate in next Sunday's run-off presidential elections in Austria.

M Denis Baudouin, the Prime Minister's official spokesman, said that the inquiries began last week, and that the Government hoped to have the information in time for publication before Sunday's elections.

"All the cards will be laid on the table," he promised.

The inquiry into the existence of the report was made at the request of Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles, after he had shown French government officials what he claimed was a copy of a report on Dr Waldheim's wartime career, drawn up by a French military archivist in Berlin and dated March 21 1979.

All the archives relating to the Wehrmacht's wartime activities are held in the French-occupied sector of Berlin.

Bonn shaken as Greens organize big anti-reactor rally

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

West Germany's biggest demonstrations so far against nuclear power are promised for this weekend, just when the far-reaching changes in the labour market.

The report recommends laying emphasis on enterprise and training and the reduction of barriers to initiative.

Asked if this plan was not as vague as those he was criticizing, Mr Clarke said it was deliberately imprecise "to entice people into discussion". Britain hoped for results by the end of its six-month presidency.

Leading article, page 13

exuberant hopes is that enough of them might stay there to stop the reactor ever going into service. The organizers said they expected 100,000 people, which would make it the biggest single demonstration at a nuclear installation in West German history.

Whether they achieve such a number remains to be seen, but the Schleswig-Holstein Interior Ministry is taking the Greens at their word. About 2,000 police and federal border guards will seal off the plant for the weekend.

Local farmers have offered beds and food to the demonstrators. Here, in a nutshell, is

Bonn's political problem. The farmers are the sort of conservatives who would not normally ally with people such as Greens and protesting students. But on a number of environmental issues — dying forests as well as nuclear power — there are signs that conservative voters are as worried as anyone else.

It is not thought that they would vote for the Social Democrats (SPD), but they would abstain in the general election in January.

It was to deal with this electoral threat that Chancellor Kohl this week appointed the highly conservative Mayor of Frankfurt, Herr Walter

Six weeks after Chernobyl: nuclear power in retreat



Angry farmers yesterday began dumping 11 tonnes of radioactive grass outside government offices in Stockholm (Christopher Mosey writes).

The farmers, from the Adalen district in central Sweden, said they were protesting against the Government's ineffectual measures to deal with the fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear

disaster which settled on Sweden. Asked why they did not dump the grass outside the Soviet Embassy, they said their action was also a protest against Sweden's own nuclear power programme.

The farmers stopped dumping the grass when top officials from the Ministry of Energy, under Mrs Birgitta

Dahl, who also deals with environmental matters, offered to talk to them.

The farmers had measured radiation from the Adalen district pastures to be about 700 micro-roentgens. They said they had formed a co-operative to buy geiger counters after state radiation experts neglected to take measurements in their area.

Paper tells of huge evacuation

Moscow (Reuters) — The entire population of an area stretching 80 miles was evacuated from a corner of south-eastern Byelorussia after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, according to the republic's Communist Party newspaper.

The June 3 edition of *Sovetskaya Byelorussia*, which reached Moscow yesterday, said hundreds of vehicles were used to take people from the area, which it said included 50 settlements.

A First Deputy Health Minister, Mr Oleg Shchepin, told a news conference in Moscow yesterday that 26 people had died because of the accident on April 26, including 24 from radiation. The previous death toll was given as 25.

Sovetskaya Byelorussia said special groups were sent to the towns of Khotinski, Bragin and Narovlya in the corner of the republic to supervise the evacuation.

The newspaper article said workers "were faced with evacuating the whole population, technical equipment and cattle from the zone". It said some officials had gone almost three days without sleep.

Mr Shchepin said that, of 19 people who had received bone marrow transplants, six were still alive.

The state of the critically ill was continually changing, he said, but "today we can say for sure that there are at least 10" in a serious condition. Earlier, 30 people were reported to be critically ill.

● **Rumours warning:** *Pravda* warned people yesterday not to spread rumours that evacuees from the Chernobyl accident were infecting others with radiation.

A *Pravda* columnist, discussing thousands of letters the newspaper has received since the disaster, said local officials and news media should do more to help those affected by the accident.

● **Abnormal levels:** A British radiation equipment specialist said yesterday that tests on residents of Kiev, south of the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant, had shown radiation levels that were abnormally high but not dangerous.

EEC examines alternatives for energy of the future

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Four years ago an EEC opinion poll found that 38 per cent of those asked thought an explosion at a nuclear power plant was not very likely and only 10 per cent thought it very likely. Even recent EEC energy reports focus on drawbacks such as the cost of reactor construction and nuclear fuels rather than the risk of an accident.

This week's meeting of EEC energy ministers in Luxembourg proved that the climate of opinion a month and a half after Chernobyl is radically different.

"Nuclear power is in limbo," an assistant to Mr Nicolas Mosar, the Commissioner for Energy, said. "It is difficult to plan long-term with Chernobyl hanging over us."

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, emerged from the meeting to pronounce that safe nuclear energy was an essential ingredient of energy policy, but also that the energy mix had to be reviewed in the light of "world events".

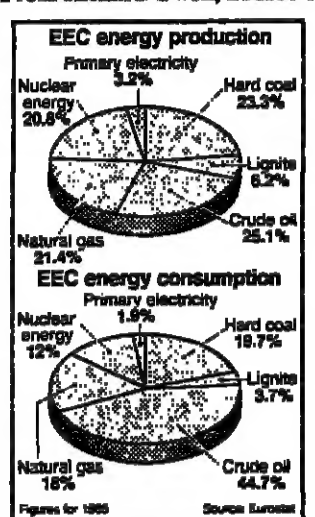
One EEC official said: "The EEC dilemma is that Chernobyl has come just as Europe was hoping decisively to reduce its reliance on oil. There may not be a re-think in Russia, but there certainly will be in the West."

The EEC view is that a retreat from nuclear energy could mean a return to dangerous dependence on imported oil. Although oil prices are unusually low, the market is prone to unpredictable fluctuations.

Mr Mosar told the ministers that if oil prices continued at \$15 a barrel or less over the next four years, Opec surpluses could be exhausted and Europe could face another oil crisis reminiscent of the shock of 1973.

Mr Mosar's solution is a mix of alternative renewable energy sources, traditional resources, such as coal and oil, and "safe" nuclear installations.

The problem, as the EEC formulates energy guidelines for the next 10 years, is that no



Figures for 1985. Source: Euratom

nuclear safety measures are likely to satisfy the anti-nuclear states: Greece, Ireland and, above all, Denmark.

Tightening up the monetary provisions of the 29-year-old Euratom treaty will not be enough. A minimum demand, backed by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the Environment and Nuclear Safety Commissioner, is the setting up of an EEC nuclear inspectorate.

The Commission this week announced that Euratom inspectors are to have access for the first time to both civil and military nuclear processing at Sellafield after agreement between Mr Walker and Mr Mosar at Luxembourg.

In a reflection of powerful combined anti-nuclear and anti-EEC feeling in Denmark, the Danes even tried to excise the word "nuclear" from the energy objectives for 1995 which the energy ministers sought in vain this week to formulate.

NUCLEAR POWER IN THE EEC					
Country	% of electricity 1985	1984	existing	No of reactors started 1985 est	1986 est
Britain	19.3	17.9	38	4	26
Belgium	59.8	50.9	4	0	66
France	64.8	58.7	44	17	79
Holland	6.1	5.9	2	0	13
West Germany	31.2	23.6	20	3	33
Italy	3.8	3.8	3	3	30
Spain	22.0	19.3	8	2	13

* Ireland, Greece, Denmark, Portugal and Luxembourg have no reactors. Source: Euratom and Eurostat



Workers near the Chernobyl nuclear reactor test a remote-controlled bulldozer for removing topsoil. The bulldozer is being tested before being sent into the deactivation zone.

Austrians told not to protest in Budapest

Vienna — Hungary told Austria yesterday it would not tolerate Austrian anti-nuclear protesters demonstrating in Budapest (Richard Bassett writes).

The warning seemed to have followed student demonstrations in Prague and Budapest against the development of nuclear power stations along the Austrian border.

Observers in Vienna said the warning was to deter Austrian students from protesting in Budapest on Sunday during a two-day visit there by Mr Gorbachov.

The state-regulated company that runs Hamm had not informed the North Rhine-Westphalia Land government of the leak.

The *Land Economics* Minister supported that charge. The company insisted that it had made the leak known and threatened to sue him.

To add to the air of conspiracy, the ministry official who allegedly received the company's report was traced by Interpol to Italy, where he was spending a few days. He confirmed that the report had been received.

The one consolation for Bonn is that the reactor is the responsibility of a *Land* government whose Prime Minister, Herr Johannes Rau, is the Social Democrats' candidate for Chancellor against Herr Kohl in the general election.

Yesterday the Greens forced an emergency debate in the Bundestag, the federal Parliament, in which they accused both the large parties, the SPD and Herr Kohl's Christian Democrats, of irresponsibility. Most Social Democrat MPs had no alternative but to defend their party colleague, the North Rhine-Westphalia Economics Minister.

Meanwhile, the Hamm reactor remained switched off pending efforts to convince the public that it is entirely safe.

Murder link in big drug haul

Rotterdam (Reuters) — Police hunting the dealers behind a £13 million heroin haul have linked it to a gruesome murder and said they had made their first arrest.

A 26-year-old man from Bergen was picked up quietly as news broke of the seven-figure find. Europe's biggest single heroin seizure.

A police spokesman said investigators were led to the heroin, packed in a cargo of raisins in Rotterdam harbour, after a leading figure in Amsterdam's drugs underworld, Rob Koning, was pushed into a city canal and shot by an unidentified gunman on May 15.

East to offer troops cut

Vienna (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact will offer "radical troop cuts" across Europe after the summit of the seven-member alliance in Budapest next week, an Eastern Bloc diplomat said yesterday.

Speaking at the 19-nation talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe, he said the Pact would formally adopt Mr Gorbachov's plan of April 18 for substantial cuts across the continent.

Spassky loses first game

Bugojno (Reuters) — Boris Spassky, playing for France, suffered his first defeat of the Bugojno chess grandmasters' tournament here when he lost to the Soviet Union's Anatoly Karpov in the eighth round.

Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic had his revenge on Tony Miles of Britain, who had beaten him in the first round.

English out

Accra (AP) — The first of 117 Ghanaian teachers in Libya have returned home, a month after Colonel Gaddafi banned the teaching of English in Libyan schools in favour of Russian.

No needle

Peking (AFP) — Chinese scientists have developed an infra-red acupuncture device that can apply the traditional heating method without the use of needles, the New China News Agency reported.

Threat to Spanish holidays

By Our Foreign Staff

The Chief Minister of the Balearic Islands has warned that the protracted dockers' strike at Spanish ports may hit the islands' holiday season.

Another strike which began yesterday and is due to continue until Monday on Spanax, the ailing commercial airline based on Palma Majorca, could affect 200 flights, including those to Birmingham and Manchester. The dispute is over the airline's future and jobs.

The Balearic Islands warning came as hotel staff in the islands yesterday began their first strike over wages since 1977. It is due to be spread over various days during the coming weeks.

Señor Gabriel Canellas, who is in the hotel business himself, said after seeing Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, in Madrid, that the central Government should enlarge the minimum services dockers are required to give to include up to 75 per cent of all regularly transported goods.

Spanish dockers are now in their second 10-day strike at most ports against the Socialist Government's reform of the existing labour law set up by a decree.

The car and passenger ferry service between Santander and Plymouth has not been affected by the dispute.

Regular services from the Spanish mainland to the Balearics have been taking cargo in one direction. Dockers in Barcelona and Palma have indicated in this second strike that they will handle all perishable goods.

● **Hotel blast:** Spanish police said yesterday that the Goma-2 — the explosive usually used by ETA — was in poor condition when they examined a device which exploded at the Aloka Golf Hotel in Marbella on Wednesday, the latest in the Basque separatist organization's Costa del Sol attacks on hotels.

● **BRUSSELS:** European airlines have reported a big drop in the number of passengers on the North Atlantic route after recent terrorism in Europe, an airline industry official said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Mr David Henderson, manager of statistical information for the Association of European Airlines, said that the latest available figures indicated an 11 per cent fall in April.

Rebels to discease Philip

Tamil kill Sin

Dingo case evidence is disputed

New Zealand foul of

Royal work in the inner cities



Next Friday the Prince of Wales will present the Times/RIBA community enterprise scheme awards. The Prince has taken a sometimes controversial

interest in community needs, but behind the headlines Charles Knevitt finds achievement

It has become popular to speculate about how the Prince of Wales should occupy his time. The Governorship of Hong Kong was among the recent kites being flown, although whether this was meant to be an honour for the colony or a form of temporary exile for the Prince is unclear.

Contrary to the impression sometimes given by these and other fanciful notions, there is a more serious side to the Prince: an interest and concern to which he is devoting an increasing proportion of his time. It is a range of activities focused on helping the young, the disadvantaged, the unemployed, small businesses and community groups to encourage them to seize initiatives, help others and help themselves.

Shocked by the inner city riots in 1981, he also took up the cause of community architecture as offering one way to encourage those living in areas of multiple deprivation, and who feel alienated and intimidated by their surroundings, to do something about it.

The first time he brought it to wide public notice, however, his remarks were over-shadowed by what he had to say about the proposed National Gallery extension ("a monstrous carbuncle") and the Mansion House Square office block ("a giant glass stump").

"Carbuncles, I'm afraid, make better headlines than communities", Prince Charles lamented. "He finds the media's attention to the more frivolous aspects of his life hurtful and disappointing", says Harold Haywood, director of the Royal Jubilee Trusts and The Prince's Trust, of which Prince Charles is president. "Suggestions that he should be found a 'proper' job are unfair and ignorant".

The Prince's wish to overcome the "barbed wires of bureaucracy", and a willingness to take risks are two attributes identified by those who work closely with him. He shares with Prince Albert, one of his heroes, an enthusiasm for reform and for sowing the seeds of an "enterprise culture" by involving industry and commerce in local

projects. "He thinks people are far too narrow-minded in their approach. He wants to see innovation", says Stephen O'Brien, director of Business in the Community. The Prince became president of BIC last year for a five-year term. "He wants to make a practical contribution and does not take 'it can't be done' for an answer".

Next week the Prince will be chairing a quarterly board meeting of BIC when it will take a decision to establish between six and eight local development partnerships to help coordinate initiatives and bring in outside resources. He has either visited, or has made plans to visit 15 events this year, meeting enterprise agencies, opening Project Full-Employment training centres and regional exhibitions in places as diverse as Brixton, Carlisle and Skelmersdale.

One of the favourite expressions of those involved in community projects is the "bottom-up" approach, which contrasts with the "top-down" stance of central and local government, and other bureaucracies. "You could say that the Prince is a top-down person married to a bottom-up approach", says O'Brien. "He has the ability to work at two levels: he has a deep concern for people, especially the poor, but he also picks up ideas of what needs to be done, spots gaps and then does something to fill them".

Rod Hackney, the architect at the centre of the "divided Britain" controversy last year and one of the Prince's advisers, says: "He is very perceptive and has an uncanny foresight at times. He can discern the waters and sycophants a mile off, from those who are truly committed to ideas he wants to support. He is loyal to those who are loyal to him. He has an extraordinary rapport with the people he meets on his visits to community architecture projects. Those who want to rubbish his ideas get caught in a pincer movement".

To the consternation of some, the Prince's support for community architecture — and for Rod Hackney — has survived the recent trauma. He has seen several of the entries for the Community Enterprise Awards he will be presenting at the RIBA next week, when he is expected to make another important speech on the subject.

Hackney says: "He likes making waves by throwing a rock into the pool and seeing the result. Many thought that his Hampton Court speech was the last, as well as the first, word he would have to say on architecture. Now the pool has filled up again and perhaps it's time for another splash".



Visiting day: Top left, community architect John Thompson shows The Prince the Lea View House scheme (above left) in Hackney, London. The Prince visited Limehouse Basin (right) where local people prepared an alternative to the Limehouse Basin Waterways Board scheme.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

The Prince of Wales has appointed community architects for two projects on his Duchy of Cornwall estate. Work has just started on a new community centre in the village of Curry Mallet, Somerset, seven miles from Taunton. Joe Foynton, a member of the RIBA's Community Architecture Group, was brought in by the Duchy after people in the parish petitioned the Prince over development plans they didn't want. He has worked with the village in drawing up a brief and a design, which includes some self-help decorating and landscaping. In Kennington, south London, Ben

Derbyshire, vice-chairman of the Community Architecture Group and a partner in Hunt Thompson Associates, is working with the tenants of Newquay House in formulating a housing cooperative. The Prince met community leaders after they had criticised the management of the block, built in 1933 and the Duchy's largest. A decision on how to proceed will be taken at a Duchy council meeting, chaired by the Prince, next month. One idea is to set up a development trust to carry out essential repairs and improvements and hand over management to the tenants.

THE LIMEHOUSE BASIN

In March the Prince made an unannounced tour of post-war London housing estates in a Tower Hamlets community transport bus, with six experts and inner city initiatives. The *East London Advertiser* reported: "East Enders were given a 'right royal' surprise when Prince Charles dropped in for a chat and walkabout on the St Vincent's Estate, Limehouse. His visit was a completely 'hush-hush' affair and the Prince took the opportunity to speak to tenants about plans to revitalize their homes".

As part of the same tour he also visited Limehouse Basin, the scene of a controversial £70 million redevelopment plan by the British Waterways Board and Hunting Gate, the property firm, which a local action committee, the Limehouse Development Group,

is opposing. It has prepared an alternative which will be published in the *Limehouse Petition* later this month. The group has sent drafts of the report to him.

Richard Roberts, a member of LDG, said: "Prince Charles saw both ends of the scale. The visit went very well and he came across as someone who cares". The final part of the tour was an official visit to Lea View House, in Hackney, which has been refurbished by the council using community architects Hunt Thompson Associates, who set up an office on the estate and consulted the tenants at every stage.

The LDG proposals and the Lea View project were both shortlisted entries in *The Times/RIBA Community Enterprise Scheme*.

COMMUNITY BUSINESS

As president of Business in the Community, the Prince makes frequent visits to local enterprise agencies. Project Full-Employment training schemes and small business exhibitions, as well as chairing two quarterly board meetings a year, Stephen O'Brien, BIC's director, said: "Skelmersdale reeked of fresh paint when the Prince arrived to open an exhibition of small businesses. His visit gave a lift to all those involved in the enterprises and he suggested ways in which people could build on what they had already achieved".

Reports on the Prince's address to chairmen of the enterprise agencies in Carlisle made national television news. He saw an exhibition featuring a range of products and services, from glass engraving to a construction plant hire firm and a pregnancy scanner devised for sheep. In Brixton, when he visited the Bon Marché centre for local enterprises, "he must have shaken the hands of half the population", O'Brien said.

Talking away a trauma

Vietnam, America's nightmare, is to be analysed on a British 'couch' in the autumn

Some 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam and 300,000 were wounded. Half a million combat veterans still suffer post-traumatic stress as a result of their experiences.

The conflict divided America and the effects on its foreign policy attitude are still evident. It left other legacies. Almost every aspect of American culture — novels, comics, television, films, music, theatre, poetry — has been affected.

More than a decade after it ended, Vietnam has become, in the last few years, the most written-about war in American history; up to four books a week are still published.

Now the first international conference to study the effects of Vietnam on American culture is to be held in Manchester in September. More than 80 speakers, mainly American combat veterans and academics but also representatives from Australia, Germany, Spain and the UK, will present papers covering a variety of Vietnam-related issues. From the bizarre — how the conflict was covered in *Hot Rod* magazines — to the thinking of official military historians. The conference will discuss media coverage and how the war affected television reporting. It will look at Hollywood's approach and how it has since tried to rewrite history by turning a defeat into a kind of victory through films of the *Rambo* genre. The problem of the veterans returning home and seeking to readjust to life will also be studied.

The conference will hear from soldier-poets and look at the role of women in the conflict. It will also hear a study of the brutal but bizarre cult of "ragging" by which combat troops killed unpopular officers in the field.

There have been similar conferences in the US but the organisers of the Manchester event say that it is the first of its kind on an international scale; it is part of a two-year study into the effects of the war by the Faculty of Humanities at Manchester Polytechnic. The project, which is also compiling the largest computer-stored bibliography of Vietnam outside the US, is being led by Mr Jeffrey Walsh, principal lecturer in English, who believes "it is important that British people understand the effect of Vietnam on culture. After all, it is our children who watch the television programmes, read the comics and listen to the pop music that has been affected by Vietnam".

Peter Davenport

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Beer-a-minute Cup

Through a blur of TV commercials the Americans are enjoying the World Cup, suitably adjusted for the home market

The Brazilians were attacking. For what seemed like the hundredth time — it was actually the sixth time — the television picture shrank to postcard size and became framed by a red and white bloodsplatter advertising Budweiser, the American beer.

A caption sprang up in this reduced frame: "Sponsored by Anheuser-Busch". This further obliterated the action beyond, although you could just see Casagrande's shot rebound from the crossbar for Socrates to head Brazil's only goal against Spain. It was like watching a traffic accident through the filthy window of a passing airliner.

World Cup football is being shown to Americans in comparative detail for the first time on network television. In 1982 ABC broadcast only the finals. This year NBC plans 14

hours of programming, most of it live, and sponsored to the tune of \$5 million (£3.2 million) \$3.5 million from Anheuser-Busch — small beer compared with other American sporting events.

There is a crass vulgarity to the style of this coverage which defies exposition and demands experience. It begins with boorish commercialism. While the rest of the world knows the international championship tournament as the World Cup, the Mundial, the Mondiale and so on, American viewers know it as the Budweiser Series — a tribute to the advertising concept that if

you drink enough beer you will be both athletic and rich.

Not only is the picture reduced at regular intervals to make room for beer ads, but the coverage of active play is also interrupted on both NBC and the cable sports channel ESPN for a series of two-minute commercial breaks.

Should a goal occur during these breaks, a commercial cannot be interrupted to return to the match. Frustrated viewers are shown action replays of missed goals accompanied by bland "shopping music".

American sports differ sharply in concept from their foreign counterparts. Baseball and football are highly structured affairs in which the build-up to a scoring opportunity is methodical and predictable and consists of set-piece action. Basketball and ice hockey, both enormously popular, are less highly structured but the periods of free-flowing play are actually brief and genetic intervals between scoring. Hockey and basketball scores look like telephone numbers.

American sports fans have thus become obsessed with statistics — averages, percentages, yards of ground gained and lost — so that detailed sports results read like tables. American commentators bring this addiction to arithmetic to association football. Goals are attributed to the actual scorer but an "assist" is also awarded to the players influential in their creation. The viewer is further inundated with scorelines giving the numbers of falls, scoring chances and other minutiae as they occur. The peculiarly inappropriate dic-

tion of American commentators heightens the impression that they haven't a clue.

Commentators borrow their vocabulary from traditional American sports even where it does not apply. Thus, a running commentary is known as "play by play" despite the fact that in football there is no play by play. Supporters are called "rooters", conjuring up a mental image of pigs grovelling on the terraces for food. Goalkeepers are called goal-tenders (as in ice hockey), and clearances by defenders are referred to as saves, leaving saves by the goalkeeper to be called "hand-saves".

The star analyst for NBC and ESPN is Seamus Malin, an emigrant from Dublin and Harvard football coach. Charles Jones, a commentator for NBC, is a basketball expert who knows next to nothing about football but who, according to NBC publicity, "will use his inquisitive mind to draw out information" from his colleagues. ESPN have a commentator with the unlikely name of Shep Messing.

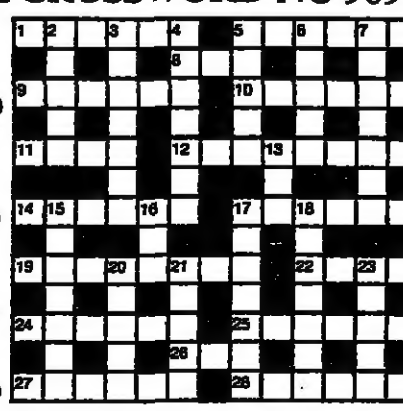
Although football is widely played in American schools and colleges, most sports fans find it dull and uneventful. As Mike Solty, a spokesman for ESPN put it: "Everybody mows their lawns but that doesn't mean they want to watch someone mowing theirs on television". It is the essence of American life, however, that another option is always available in any given situation. So perhaps thousands of expatriate Britons are, like myself, turning to the Spanish language channels, where although the commentary is incomprehensible it at least sounds informed.

Peter Fearon

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 969

ACROSS
1 Old medicine (6)
5 Flexible (6)
8 Choose (3)
9 Hebrew kingdom (6)
10 Dutch Royal House (6)
11 Foreign Legion hat (4)
12 Eisted state (8)
14 Written film part (6)
17 Blue dye (6)
19 Record repeat (8)
22 Has cut wood (4)
24 Offset (6)
25 Waggoner Tristram's lover (6)
26 Possess (3)
27 Topical phrase (6)
28 Malay warehouse (6)



DOWN
2 Great hurry (5)
3 E African language (7)
4 Amass (7)
5 Bend over (5)

6 Madrid art gallery (5)
7 Timber felling (7)
8 Female bird (3)
15 Regimental chief (7)
16 Inn (3)

17 Hunt (7)
18 Strife (7)
20 Offspring (5)
21 Hants town (5)
23 Bereaved wife (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 968
ACROSS: 8 Consideration 9 Our 10 Scraphasp 11 Taper 13 Regular 16 Cudilla 19 Alter 22 Nursemind 24 Ulin 25 Pilgrim Father
DOWN: 1 Accord 2 Unwrap 3 Minster 4 Beam 5 Damp 6 Lincol 7 Sinner 12 Aze 14 Guardian 15 Alta 16 Canape 17 Darky 18 Alarms 20 Touchy 21 Remark 23 Earn

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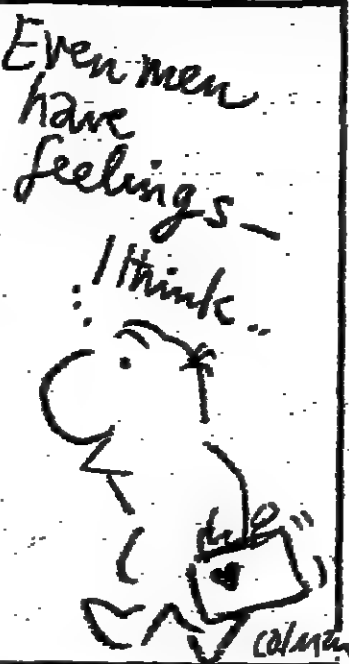
Tow

A FRESH A

EASY LIFE DESIGN

When the wife just walks out

How do men face the emotional impact of divorce? Sally Brompton looks at a new book that chronicles the fears and feelings of men whose marriages ended in failure



Looking back, Laurie realizes that his marriage was doomed from the start.

He was searching for someone to replace his over-protective mother who had died two months before he proposed. Carol, his wife, was "running for shelter" from a previous turbulent and passionate relationship.

"I thought I was in love", admits Laurie, a warm, good-looking man, now in his 40s. "With hindsight, I can see that I was deluding myself. My upbringing had been so emotionally sheltered and my mother's death was an appalling shock to me."

Even so, when Carol arranged to meet him after work one day, and told him that she was leaving him, it came like a bombshell. He had no idea that she was even unhappy. "It was a tremendous shock - just like my mother's death all over again. She (Carol) explained that she felt unfulfilled, and that there was nowhere for the marriage to go, but that didn't make sense to me at the time. It seemed so pie in the sky, so unrealistic and romantic."

At a time when one marriage in three ends in divorce, it is rare to hear the man's side of the story. Women find it naturally easier to express their emotions - both privately and in public - and it is therefore their views which are normally aired on the subject. Yet divorce affects men every bit as profoundly as women, and the very fact that they are less able to articulate their deepest feelings means that it is harder for them to come to terms emotionally with what has happened.

These are the discoveries of writer Denise Winn, whose book, *Men On Divorce*, is published next week. In

it, she chronicles the experiences of a randomly selected cross-section of 26 divorced men. "When a marriage goes wrong, men often have to flounder alone in emotional turmoil because they do not have the same support network of friends, male or female, that women traditionally have", says Winn, a former editor of *Psychology Today*.

"Men usually claim that they find it easier to talk to a woman than to another man. Women are often more ready to listen, and to understand."

Yet, the factor which stands out most poignantly throughout her book is the similarity between the

feelings and fears of the men she interviewed, and those traditionally associated with women. In many cases, even their aspirations coincide. While it is the woman who is popularly regarded as the one who expects to be able to alter her partner after marriage, one man confessed to Winn "I would have liked my wife to conform to the things I thought were reasonable. She could be very casual about things. She said that the more I tried to change her, the less she wanted to change. Changing was a big red flag to her, and there wasn't any compromise or understanding on either of our parts."

While poor communication was mentioned by most of the men as a major contributory factor leading to the breakdown of their marriage, Winn was intrigued to discover that their inability to understand or communicate their feelings was so often attributed to upbringing. "For many men, these were some of the most painful realizations to come to, and to learn to deal with", she says.

It had certainly never occurred to Laurie that he and Carol were merely going through the motions of being happily married without ever facing up to the realities of their life together. "It seemed to me that Carol and I had a very good relationship", says Laurie. "We spent a lot of time together, and we both liked doing things like going to the films and theatre."

"But we were so naive. It appeared that everything was nice and normal because we didn't want to face any unpleasant things. We didn't talk about any problems, any differences. We never fought or argued. We just put the best face on everything. In my view, for in-

'Their need for a good cry was, in some cases, desperate'

stance, the idea of having children just never arose. I thought she didn't want them, and she said 'What gave you that idea? You never asked me.'"

Interestingly, none of the men interviewed by Winn used the opportunity to criticize their former partner or show themselves in a falsely favourable light. On the contrary, Winn felt that "a good few took more than their likely share of responsibility, through feelings of guilt and failure."

And while affairs frequently precipitated break-ups, Winn found them to be symptoms rather than causes of the marriage breakdown, although, in each case, they signalled "crunch point" for one or other of the partners.

One man, who snatched up the furniture after discovering that his wife was having an affair, admits: "Looking back, the most useless thing I did was to get so emotionally hysterical for so long. I'd advise anyone in this situation to try to get the emotions out and then over and done with."

Winn found that quite a few men were aware of feeling relief when their wives admitted to affairs "because they already wanted to get

themselves out from what had become an impasse."

Pete, married to an outrageous flirt, had failed to recognize his own need to feel wanted and believed that his hurt and resentment over his wife's behaviour meant that he was weak and unmanly. When he met a girl who actually listened to him he was enchanted.

Several of the men found that professional counselling helped them to adjust to and understand the failure of their marriages. Devoid of the intimate friendships frequently enjoyed by women, their need for an outside source who would listen and even allow them the relief of a good cry for the first time was, in some cases, desperate. Often the reaction of family and friends was to criticize or condemn the wife - frequently driving the man to defend her - rather than offering him sympathy and support.

And for those with children, the hardest part was coming to terms with what was best for them. The conclusion of the divorced fathers is that telling the children the truth at the time of the break-up is of vital importance. Several of the men felt that their failure to establish an atmosphere of openness and trust at the outset made it difficult for their children to talk about their worries and insecurities when they saw them in later years.

Yet, despite the long-term and drastic effects of divorce on men, most remarried, and, generally, more quickly than women in the same situation. Winn suggests that this may be due to the fact that "the emotional burden of being exiled from the family is heavier than the financial burden of divorce". According to the National Marriage Guidance Council, second marriages are much more likely to work if both partners have come to terms with the failure of the first, and have been able to learn positively from them, so as not to repeat the same mistakes.

Even in marriages without children, the emotional impact of a divorce can be traumatic, and coming out of it with self-respect was seen, in retrospect, as being of paramount importance - even by those who felt that things had not turned out as they had wished.

And all too often, an already highly delicate situation is made worse by the lawyers. One man, whose marriage had ended when he started an affair, wanted to do the best by his wife and son, and told his solicitor: "Let's split it all half and half."

"If you do that, she'll want more", said the solicitor.

"She is not that kind of person", argued the man.

"She will be," replied the solicitor. "And even if she isn't, her solicitor is."

Men On Divorce is published on June 12 by Judy Piatkus at £7.95

The chances of a child of choice

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Sick and healthy

Whether or not morning sickness is a good or a bad thing for newly pregnant women, it is a matter of some debate.

One school of thought suggests that a sick pregnancy will produce a healthier baby, although the evidence is anecdotal. Dr Jean Golding, of the department of child health at the University of Bristol writing in the British Medical Journal puts the debate in perspective.

She suggests there is a possibility that severe vomiting leads to some defects in babies because they lose out nutritionally while their mothers are ill, but balanced against this is the equally strong possibility that vomiting in early pregnancy may in fact have a protective effect.

Women who feel well below par tend to reduce their consumption of tea, coffee and alcohol and do not feel like smoking. Both factors may be at play in explaining the statistics.

Cancer cushion

Major surgery, weeks of radiation therapy interspersed with courses of powerful drugs - all of which can cause unpleasant side effects - is often the lot of patients suffering from cancer.

Indeed, coping with the treatment can be more trying than dealing with the symptoms of the disease. But a new approach, first started in the US and now under trial in the West, may make the battle against cancer more bearable.

Part of the problem can be attributed to the way that the drugs have to be administered. These cytotoxic agents (literally cell-killing compounds) have to be given in high doses to ensure that a sufficient level will remain in the bloodstream long enough to attack the cancer cells. The cells are thought to be susceptible to drugs in cycles - sometimes the cells are sensitive and easily destroyed; at other times they are defensive and survive the drug onslaught.

All this means that a patient will suffer particularly in the period immediately after an injection as the drug surges through the blood circulation at levels which are initially too high to be tolerated by the body.

Dr Chris Rowland, consultant oncologist, and his colleagues in Exeter, have been trying a system of giving the drugs continuously but at much lower doses than the single injection method. Patients in Home Oncology Programme Exeter (HOPE) are given portable infusion pumps which look like bolsters and are permanently attached to the body.

The patients are sent home with supplies of drugs and syringes which they keep in their bags. They "pump" the drug, they fill the pump with the drug which then sends it gently and continuously into their bodies.

Indications are that tumours of the breast, lung and gut respond to the treatment just as well as they do to the dramatic single injection. More importantly, patients suffer far fewer side effects and are much happier to be able to live at home. Moreover, HOPE is economical as it keeps patients out of expensive hospital beds.

Dr Rowland says: "We try and make the quality of life as good as possible and avoid blowing patients away with powerful drugs."

Germ warfare

Treating patients with chronic diarrhoea caused by a bacterial infection with another bacterium may sound bizarre but it can be dramatically effective, as reported in the medical newspaper *Practitioner*.

Two patients had recurrent bouts of sickness which were initially treated with conventional antibiotics. Problems then arose because the antibiotics wiped out a whole range of harmless bacteria in the gut and the diarrhoea started again.

The patients were then given a dose of milk containing a harmless cousin of the first bacteria - just once a day for three days. It worked. This treatment is thought to work because the two harmless bacteria fight for nourishment and space to colonize the gut and the harmful variety is the winner.

Penalty point

When the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that a 40-year-old bartender who spent 40 hours watching American football non-stop - with dire consequences.

He failed to take enough exercise himself during his marathon viewing and he suffered a pulmonary embolism: a blood clot lodged in his lungs partly because his circulation became so sluggish.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Towards a nuclear-free Jerusalem

With yesterday's Albert Hall vote for a delay in nuclear development,

Women's Institutes are moving into the political arena. How recent is the change?

The National Federation of Women's Institutes is losing its virginity. Rumours to this effect have been copiously scattered in the past, but yesterday at the Royal Albert Hall they were finally confirmed.

The NFWI, departing from its traditional "Jam and Jerusalem" of debating matters of health and home, addressed itself to the greater and more dangerous issues of Chernobyl and Aids.

We should have noted the advent of this long-voiced ago, for it was back in the early 1970s that the Federation voted a change in its constitution, whereby matters of public rather than purely domestic moments' became legitimate items of discussion.

Hence, in 1977 there was a lengthy debate on the future of fast breeder reactors. Now, however, the game has moved on apace, and the NFWI with its record membership of 352,000 in 9,216 branches, is lobbying MPs about Big Matters as never before.

The Federation presents a strange picture of itself at its annual convocation, on the one hand a classless amalgam of tweeds and twin sets, freshly decamped from the countryside and the suburbs to advance the moral interests of clean living, and on the other hand an feminist bevy of women packing London's most famous concert hall with a view to nothing more than getting together.

Yesterday the paradox was most graphically set out by the contrast between the scenes outside and inside the RAH.

To take the second first, there were the trolleys of books for sale, all about cushions, curtains, blinds, jugs, and microwave ovens, while within the precincts raged the debate about nuclear research and development, occasioned by a motion from the Chalfont Federation in Bedfordshire.

There is a terrific passion among WI members as they go about their business, which owes less to Germaine Greer than to the earlier legacies of suffragism. Many women at the meeting admitted that they could not have attended but for the willingness of their husbands to look after the children and were positively glad to acknowledge the debt.

Husbands themselves were sparsely represented, with only a handful of executive committee spouses, sitting all pink and innocent, on the right-hand side of the stage.

At lunchtime all the WI



Bring me my bow: "Jerusalem", sung with the usual gusto at the Albert Hall by the 6,000 delegates to the annual conference

delegates trooped out of the hall to their ritual sandwich lunch in the shadow of the Albert Memorial, with the stately consort looking down stonily on this gaggle of women.

Among their number were the Buckingham branch members Mrs Irene Standbury and Mrs Anne Farthing, both adherent to the view that the WI's role in public life is changing. "In the past we have always steered clear of religion and politics", said Mrs Standbury. "One of the reasons for this is that we accept members from all political parties and all branches of the church."

She seemed to imply a lost innocence on the part of the WI - a scene that was being at once echoed and questioned inside the building by Mrs Anne Ballard, the immaculately turned-out general secretary of the Federation. "You see, when we discussed the matter of pre-school milk in the early 1970s, it was somehow innocent. Today, a discussion like that would have far more political components."

"So, yes we have become more actively involved in politics. We have had to. And yet, you must remember as long ago as 1921 we were talking about getting more women on to local councils; then we debated the question of equal pay in 1943 and now we're interested in equal taxation for husbands and wives in 1986. So there is a continuity there."

Like the chairman of the AGM Mrs Agnes Salter, Mrs Ballard is a sort of makeshift Margaret Thatcher - professional womanhood minus the packaging.

Then there was Dr Ellen McLean, a benign American who could double nicely as the acceptable face of a *Dynasty* matriarch. She is president of the Association of Countrywomen of the World. Her own version of the new WI world vision is this: "All issues have

believed it to be the result of her own ignorance and lack of childcare, and later started domestic science classes for local women. The first British WI opened in Anglessea 18 years later.

Today, the Institute operates at three separate levels. Locally, members join an institute, which might vary in size between 20 and 150, and they in turn are grouped into county federations. Between them the WIs and county federations make up the National Federation.

Yesterday's meeting was, as every year, as much a membership drive as a rally of the faithful. Even though the character of the organization has inevitably changed with the derationalization of the English populace, it is none the less clinging to certain of its own ideals.

The clearest evidence of this can be found in its demand for more stringent penalties against sex offenders. The proposer of the motion, Lalage Bosanquet, a mother of three who runs her own nursery school, said: "I believe that a civilized society should protect its own members by taking a firm stance against this kind of crime."

Her second was Annette Bailey, from Grantham in Lincolnshire, who had told her two young children to "trust no one, not even the people they know".

The WI may be changing, but not that much.

Alan Franks

A FRESH APPROACH

According to a recent survey, in the U.K. alone, more than 3 million people suffer from an unmanageable problem, incontinence. If you, or someone you know, is in this situation, please read on.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Editorial schism

Crisis within the evangelical movement: both the editor and chairman of *The Evangelical Times*, which has a 16,500 circulation among independent evangelist nonconformists, have resigned in a row over editorial freedom. The dispute surfaced in an impassioned letter in the last issue, in which editor Bob Horn wrote of a "threat to remove" Herbert Carson as chairman and called on "reader power" to preserve the paper's editorial liberty. Last week Horn told me that the paper's major shareholder, Willis Metcalfe, a director of the Evangelical Press, had criticized two articles as "soft" on the charismatic movement — one a book review, the other a favourable obituary of the evangelist David Watson. It is now clear that Horn's rearguard action has failed. Phone calls to the paper were being redirected to the Evangelical Press, where I was told Horn had left and the paper had a new chairman, the Rev T. Omri Jenkins. Yesterday, Metcalfe and the new chairman were both unavailable to talk about the boardroom tussle — or who their new editor would be.

Dateline

Labour's shadow attorney general, QC John Morris, is no more keen than Tam Dalyell to be outmanoeuvred by the government over the Westland issue (PHS yesterday). In a tightly-argued five-page letter to the Prime Minister, expected to be disclosed at today's Dalyell Commons press conference, he analyses the chronology of the leaking of the letter from Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General. He concludes that the Prime Minister canvassed the possibility of leaking the letter of rebuke to Heseltine even before Mayhew had composed it. Correct me if I'm wrong, he ends. Mrs Thatcher has replied with the usual formula... that she has nothing to add to previous statements.

Non-brava

A group of American travel writers, due in Britain this week on a promotional tour organized by Northwest Orient Airlines, abruptly called off the trip at the last minute — officially because of a "clash of schedules", off the record because the seasoned travellers pronounced themselves frightened by the new bombing wave. Bombings? Last weekend's on the Costa del Sol, of course.

BARRY FANTONI



Forget Dr Death: it's that Norman Fowler I'm worried about

No ribbing

Jeremy Bentham, the Victorian social philosopher, will be present in more than spirit at the birth of a new society to celebrate his life and work on Monday. His skeleton — clothed, seated and sealed in a glass-fronted mahogany casket — is to be guest of honour at the launch of the International Bentham Society, an august gathering of judges, academics and lawyers. Bentham's fellow guests at the University College gathering will include committee members Lord Scarman and Baroness Warnock and Wootton. Bentham's body, preserved according to his own instructions after his death in 1832, usually resides — with the casket doors shut — in the University College cloister.

Ubiquity

Brian Mawhinney, minister responsible for sport at the Northern Ireland Office, will feel uncomfortable at home when he arrives for Northern Ireland's next World Cup match tomorrow. Unionist football supporters have painted a special banner: "Guadalupe Says No".

On the spot

Princess Michael of Kent has put the British Antique Dealers Association in a pickle. When art dealers MacConal Mason were turned down for exhibition space at next week's Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, the princess, as MacConal's paid adviser, approached the Grosvenor's owner, Lord Forte. A space duly materialized. Bada has since tried to wriggle out of its embarrassment by saying that MacConal have been relegated to a space in the Park Lounge, outside the main exhibition area. But Bada's secretary general, Elaine Deane, seems to have no reservations about the spot herself. In this month's *Antique Collector* magazine, she boasts of Bada's own stand... positioned in the very same lounge as that allocated to MacConal. "The idea is to give the association a high profile," she gushes.

PHS

While Nigel Lawson tinkers timidly with the British tax system — such as the recent penny in the pound cut in the basic tax rate — the US is on the verge of cutting the top tax rate from 50 to 27 per cent. American multimillionaires will soon be taxed at lower rates than low-paid workers in Britain.

The top US tax rate, which stood at 70 per cent in January 1981, was cut to 50 per cent later that year. Now the Senate tax committee has unanimously voted in favour of a bill that cuts the top rate to 27 per cent and leaves the great majority of taxpayers paying only 15 per cent. It is a tremendous political victory for supply-side economics.

Lower tax rates, moreover, signify that popular democracy in the US is now sufficiently mature to set aside envy and to focus on opportunity as the galvanizing force in politics. American legislators of all parties no longer believe that high rates are necessary. This is a vast change since 1975 when the Carter administration wanted to raise taxes by closing loopholes while maintaining high rates.

Supply-side policy triumphed because it disproved the depressing Keynesian analysis that the economy could not grow without rising inflation, which in turn could not be subdued without higher unemployment. Since 1982 the US economy has created 10 million new jobs while inflation and interest rates have fallen. This "impossible" result has convinced

Slash top tax rates—and all will benefit

by Paul Craig Roberts

politicians that incentives matter.

In contrast, Mrs Thatcher's government has done the opposite. Initially it reduced the top rate on earned income from 83 per cent to 60 per cent. (The surcharge on investment income, now abolished, meant that top taxpayers faced 98 per cent tax.) But since then budgetary concerns about the deficit seem to have forestalled any further significant cut. Her reward has been 13 per cent unemployment.

It would be hard to believe that Mrs Thatcher's 1979 reduction to 60 per cent cost the Treasury any revenue. American experience, demonstrated by Internal Revenue statistics, makes it clear that the reduction in the top rate from 70 to 50 resulted in more revenue being collected from top bracket taxpayers — both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total tax collections. This resulted from

higher-rated taxpayers earning and declaring more income. The tax burden was consequently shifted upwards from poor to rich.

Lower bracket taxpayers did not respond so well, but studies show that on average about half the revenue lost by cutting the rates was recovered — substantially more than the US Treasury had estimated in 1981. So the US evidence suggests that by concentrating on reductions in the basic rate, the British government is maximizing the loss of revenue and gaining a minimum improvement in incentives. It seems an overly cautious approach to 13 per cent unemployment.

Some critics claim that the Reagan miracle was possible only because foreigners were willing to finance the US trade and budget deficits. Not so. The capital account deficit was due not to a rise in foreign capital inflows but

to a sharp fall in US capital outflows as overexposed US banks reduced their lending to the Third World. The diminished supply of the dollar in foreign exchange markets produced a sharp rise in its exchange value, which in turn caused a trade deficit.

Similarly, the budget deficit was the product of unexpected disinflation. Reagan administration forecasts overestimated the inflation rate by a wide margin, with the result that nominal gross national product and tax revenues fell far short of projections. Since government spending based on the high projections did not fall (but actually rose), the budget deficit grew.

How, then, did the US government finance large budget deficits without pushing up interest rates or resorting to inflationary money creation? The answer is that the same disinflation that produced the deficit also caused a change in investment behaviour that financed the deficit. Falling inflation made high-yielding Treasury bonds desirable investments. Investors duly bid up the price of bonds, thus pushing down interest rates.

It is impossible for a capitalist system to work well when 50 per cent tax rates are applied to income above £25,000. Fortunately, however, Americans are not the only people who respond to incentives.

The author was President Reagan's Assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy.

Rosemary Righter on an ambitious plan to help the self-helpers

Work charter for the world

Geneva. Proposals for a world revolution drawn up by Francis Blanchard, the veteran director general of the UN's International Labour Office, were presented to its annual general conference here yesterday. His message, to an audience of bureaucrats, representatives of employer organizations and trade unionists, was that they represent only a minority: those in organized work.

The ILO, his report said, must reach out beyond the factories and plantations to the vast army of "potential workers" for whom the dole queue, social security and regular hours are unobtainable luxuries — 1,200 million of them, two out of five of the world's labour force.

For any constituent body of the United Nations, which is hardly celebrated for its adaptability to changing circumstances or its passion for relevance, this would be dramatic enough. But Blanchard's challenge is more radical still. Trade union leaders everywhere, troubled by falling membership due to recession and changing patterns of work, would welcome expenditure of public money on schemes which would swell their ranks. But that is not the idea. "Integrating these workers into the formal sector," says Blanchard in his report, "might be neither feasible nor realistic": his goal is to encourage the "informal" world of street vendors, repair shops, hawkers and fish dryers "to organize better the jobs they create themselves". The road to a better life is not going to be via the factory floor.

This may seem self-evident when, even in the West, the move to small enterprises, part-time work or self-employment, with all the attendant uncertainties, is already an established trend. But the ILO lives in a different world, from which it is going to have to emerge if it is to help those millions of unemployed and underemployed.

The main task of the ILO's annual conference at present is to adopt international conventions on workers' rights, social security, working conditions and industrial health hazards. After Chernobyl, nobody would dismiss that work as unimportant and this year's issue, asbestos, is overdue for solution. It was to protect workers' rights and improve life in mills, mines and factories that the ILO was founded in 1919. But with 150 conventions on the books, and many others honoured more in the breach than the observance,



Home a shack, poverty ever present and hunger never far away. Can Francis Blanchard (right) offer a better life?

Blanchard argues that it is time to recognize that the fight against unemployment and poverty is being lost.

"We have," he says, "been quite successful — some people would say too successful — in promoting workers' rights. But what about those poor devils beyond all the laws we can devise?"

To shift the venerable ILO into this new gear, Blanchard needs the agreement, if not encouragement, of its tripartite membership of governments, employers and trade unions, all accustomed to the thick rule books and customs of organized labour. Diplomatically, he describes his scheme as "worker protection", but it has nothing in common with welfare programmes. Indeed, his report asserts that to rely on policy measures, legislation and the promotion of proper standards would simply stifle the dynamism and creative abilities of the poor. It is an approach which breaks all the ILO moulds.

For most governments, this is political dynamite. It is one thing for the workers to defend themselves against employers — and even that is harshly discouraged in many countries — but Blanchard and his team are talking about promoting grassroots movements of the poor to challenge district and urban authorities, landowners, wholesalers and middle men; moneylenders; the whole tissue of privilege and hierarchy. Together, if they have their way, villagers and slum dwellers will be

able to stake a more effective claim for credit, seed, basic tools and access to markets. Unleashing people's abilities will also increase their confidence and, in the long term, their power. "When governments talk about participation," says an ILO rural development manager, "they generally mean getting people to work harder. We mean helping them to decide for themselves what they want and need." It is pretty subversive stuff for the UN.

Employers and trade unionists may back the plan in principle — so long as the ILO does not shift resources from other programmes (as it must) and so long as much of the money is channelled through them. But many have either been remote from the concerns of the very poor or lukewarm or even hostile. "These," said a union man in Geneva, "are the people who queue outside the factory gates each morning, waiting to grab our jobs if we fall sick — and ready to do them at half the wage." They do not necessarily see it in their interest that governments should stop bulldozing shanty towns, shacks and start giving their occupants work permits and access to credit.

Yet in fact, the ILO argues, those street vendors, small scale

artisans and one-man transport services complement, rather than compete with, conventional labour. They form three quarters of the Third World's active population. Blanchard would like the co-operation of "what the ILO is fond of calling 'the social partners'", but its pioneer schemes are already relying on local activists, churches and young people with skills and no jobs who are enthused by the bottom-up philosophy involved.

The ILO's determination is not in question. But it is hard not to wonder how this Utopianism is going to translate into practice. Jack Marlin, chief of the employment division, says the ILO is different "because we do have a tradition of working with local people. And the essence is that we are not pouring in money, we are helping people to pool their own resources for things they want to do. They have more at stake than we do and sort out their difficulties as they occur." He and others are full of stories about successful entrepreneurs launched literally from the streets of Kampala with only basic ILO training, and small sums of money borrowed from relations. They know, however, that they are trying to break new ground with unfamiliar tools.

And on a large scale, even a strategy based on flexible responses, small sums supporting local initiatives and highly decentralized operations — all of them the antithesis of normal UN procedure — can hardly just be slipped past the powers-that-be. Nor can it work if the ILO tries to do the job itself: it will need to co-operate with all the voluntary agencies it can muster and that, too, has never been the UN agencies' strongest suit.

Blanchard replies: "Both instinctively and through hard analysis, I've been diffident about embarking the ILO on grandiose enterprises: I am no Utopianist and I know the world will remain as bad as it is for decades to come." But the ILO cannot turn its back on the majority of the world's workers and must therefore "find new techniques to give free enterprise — perhaps I should say free initiative — its head."

Modest words with which to present a proposal to tackle poverty by the aid of industry upside down. Beginning with the United Nations.

© The Changing World of Work: Major Issues Ahead.

This has strengthened the Nationalist belief that by legalizing the ANC the government could eventually split it.

Increasingly the inner circle refers to the success of its policy in Namibia as a model to be emulated. There the main black nationalist movement, the South West African People's Organisation, has never been banned; in the government's view Swapo's external wing has been all but crushed as a military force while, internally, the basis for a political compromise is now considered to be much wider precisely because some Swapo members have returned and involved themselves in the political process.

The Commonwealth team will have to decide soon whether it can play any significant role in getting negotiation in South Africa started. It would be well to consider Carl Joachim Friedrich's wise words: negotiation, he remarked, needs an objective power balance and both parties having a reasonable hope of getting a bargain — or at least improving their present position.

Two questions are paramount: can the Commonwealth team convince both the ANC and the government that the power balance is such that neither side can achieve a military victory? And can a compromise solution be held out to both parties which at least is better than growing political anarchy and economic ruin?

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Hermann Giliomee, professor of political studies at the University of Cape Town, is the author of *The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaner Power* (Yale University Press).

David Watt

When it's best to disagree

The simmering argument about Alliance defence policy, which has again frothed over into the headlines, boils down to two issues, one of substance and one of pure politics. The first — "should Britain remain a nuclear weapon state?" — simply cannot be answered unanimously by the Alliance.

At present, Dr David Owen, supported by the SDP defence spokesman, John Cartwright, believes the answer is "yes". The expensive Trident order should be cancelled but Britain's present Polaris missiles should be replaced by some less expensive system, probably sea-launched cruise missiles, perhaps in collaboration with France. At the opposite end are the anti-nuclear and pacifist elements within the Liberal Party who are equally determined that Britain should renounce nuclear weapons. In between is a wide spectrum of views, the SDP tending (though not unanimously) to "yes" and the Liberals (again not unanimously) to "no".

The second question is how much this disagreement matters electorally. The leaders of both parties obviously started from the assumption that it is better to agree than not; hence their decision 18 months ago to set up the joint commission whose report has now been leaked. The difficulty is that the commission's main achievement has been to establish that no genuine reconciliation is possible on the central issue and the choice is therefore between agreeing to disagree or papering over the disagreement with a fudge.

The majority of the commission, including such SDP luminaries as Bill Rodgers and John Roper, support the fudge — a form of words that agrees on the cancellation of Trident but leaves the crucial question of Britain's nuclear status to be decided in the light of circumstances after the next election. Their motives for adopting this line have been either that they are terrified of the effect of disunity on the Alliance's electoral appeal or that they are actually soft on the nuclear issue, or a combination of the two.

The minority — Cartwright and one or two others — take Owen's view that it is better to acknowledge the disagreement openly than to temporise. Their argument is that the Alliance will lose even more credibility by appearing to dodge such a critical question than by openly disagreeing about the answer. At the back of their mind is also the belief that if an ambiguous form of words is adopted at this early stage, the Liberal unilateralists will have two whole years in which to use it as the Alliance's possibly claim that it knows enough about the national interest to cancel Trident but not enough to be able to decide whether to remain a nuclear power? Whatever the Alliance does on this issue will be jam for its opponents, but an agreement to disagree for the time being is probably the lesser political evil.

moreover... Miles Kington

New Delhi? No, fully dressed

The year is 1492. The scene is a small village in India, called Calcutta. A huge crowd of about 20 people has gathered to greet the arrival of Christopher Columbus. But there is no sign of him, and unease is beginning to spread through the throng.

1st Indian: He should be here very soon. It's 1492, that was the arranged date. Columbus finds the spice trade. Is it not so written?

2nd Indian: I hope he comes soon; I can't hang around all day with a basket full of sorrow.

1st Indian: Of course, it was only written that he should find the short cut to the Indies, not India. Wherever the Indies are.

2nd Indian: My wife has been to the East Indies.

1st Indian: Oh, really? Djakarta?

2nd Indian: No, she went in her own rickshaw.

Note: This is a really rare pre-Columbian joke, dating from before the discovery of Jamaica.

1st Indian: I am constantly amazed by the way these westerners keep looking for a short cut to India. One of my ancestors met Alexander the Great, you know.

2nd Indian: Good heavens. Did the great emperor say anything?

1st Indian: Yes. "A pound of ginger, and a small packet of turmeric, please." Well, that was a lot of money in those days. But then my ancestor made the mistake of saying back: "How would you like a bit of fenugreek?"

2nd Indian: Why was that a mistake?

1st Indian: Well, Alexander thought he said, "How would you like a bit of fun, you Greek?" So he chopped his head off.

2nd Indian: One of my ancestors met Marco Polo. But all he said was, "Could you tell me the short cut to China?" Which is ridiculous, as there's no such thing as a short cut to China.

1st Indian: I hope Columbus gets here soon. These Italians are so unreliable.

2nd Indian: My wife's been to Italy.

1st Indian: Oh, really? Genoa?

2nd Indian: We're tolerably well acquainted.

music hall jokes to each other? Well, we can't prove anything, but if you've ever been to a modern-day fruit and veg street market, you'll know that that's what they do now. Chances are things haven't changed much in 500 years. And now back to our historical reconstruction!

1st Indian: It never happens the other way round, you know. You don't find Indians going off looking for sea routes and short cuts to Europe.

2nd Indian: Maybe we'll have to, if Columbus doesn't get here soon. Maybe we'll have to take the staff to them, and open up our own shops in Europe.

1st Indian: That's ridiculous. What kind of shops?

2nd Indian: I don't know. Corner shops. Late night opening shops. Shops where people can buy bread, milk, evening papers and cheap plonk at any hour.

1st Indian: What on earth are you talking about?

2nd Indian: I don't know. It just seemed to make sense when I said it.

Note: He did not mention packets of cigarettes because Columbus had still not reached America and opened the short tobacco route to the West.

3rd Indian: Hey, have you heard the news?

1st Indian: Don't tell me. Columbus has fallen off the edge of the world after all.

2nd Indian: Forget Columbus. We've just heard that Francis Xavier has landed in Goa, and they're buying all the saffron and coriander they can get!

1st Indian: Goal! That's 2,000 miles from here. Anyone know the short cut to Goa?

2nd Indian: How did the Portuguese get there, anyway?

3rd Indian: Via Africa.

2nd Indian: Africa, eh? My wife's been to Africa.

1st Indian: Oh, really? Djibouti?

2nd Indian: I'm sorry, I don't know the answer to that.

Note: The point we're trying to make is that in 1992, when America intends to go mad about the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage, the Indians will be very lukewarm about the whole thing. Now you know why.

السلامة

t's best agree



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FAITH AND MIRACLES

The blazing roof of York Minster two years ago briefly brought the whole world's attention to a blazing row in the Church of England. For the Bishop of Durham, the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins, had been consecrated in that same Minster two days before the fire, and he had questioned the Virgin Birth and Resurrection in a television interview. It was not difficult for the world's press to fancy that the mysterious lightning strike which set the roof burning was the Almighty getting His own back. It was everybody's favourite topic of conversation for days.

The roof is now largely rebuilt; but the Church of England has yet to rebuild its own unity after the furore the bishop's opinions caused. He had rather artlessly brought into the public domain a side-issue in a long-running argument among academic theologians about the relationship between doctrine and history. All over the country ordinary church-goers of unsophisticated faith were outraged.

It is a cliché in such circles that theologians spend much of their time trying to answer the questions which no-one is asking. But the bishop had dared to answer a real question which exactly caught the contemporary mood of semi-Christian agnosticism and religious uncertainty in the secular world: did the two key miracles at the centre of the Christian faith, the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection, really happen? Or to put the question in its sharpest form, where *odium theologicum* rises to its maximum: did Jesus really have no human father, and was the tomb empty?

It was and is the Bishop of Durham's sincere belief that Christianity not only does not need those two miracles, but is all the better without them, since it would then be more attractive to the modern sceptical mind. He has never actually said he did not believe them, just that he doubted.

them on the grounds that God did not work that way.

In the press, in Parliament, and subsequently in the General Synod of the Church of England, the bishop's views were roared. It was demanded that the whole House of Bishops should meet to consider his case, and declare where it stood. It met, again and again, and after much debating, redrafting and delay produced yesterday's official reply: a unanimous "Yes and No". Some bishops believe the tomb was empty and some do not; some think Jesus was Joseph's natural son and some that Mary's pregnancy was miraculous. Their statement gave no figures of how the balance lay, though it is not difficult to work out that Durham was in a minority.

This plainly will not be enough to put out the fire. Next month the General Synod returns to York to spend a whole Sunday debating the bishops' position (or positions), and pass its own judgement. Those who wanted an unequivocal repudiation of the Durham doubts will express their indignation that the church's "purple trade union" has closed ranks to protect him. It would be a misjudgement on their part to press their case much harder, however. They have gained a sort of victory; and there is room for compromise. Those who agree with the Bishop of Durham, on the other hand, will find the cover the bishops have given him a little too thin for their comfort.

In the long-term struggle between doctrinal liberals and doctrinal conservatives, there is no mistaking the serious defeat the liberals have suffered at the bishops' collective hands. The official response in detail is far from sympathetic to him; it reads rather like a judge's summing up for a conviction, ending oddly with a direction to the jury to acquit.

The bishops' meetings were secret, but a key role in shaping the outcome was undoubtedly

played by the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. John Baker, chairman of the church's Doctrine Commission and therefore the church's official expert on such matters. An argument that apparently appeals to him is that if Christ's tomb was not empty after the Resurrection, those disciples who said it was must have been lying. The accounts in the Gospels are too detailed to be explained as symbolic myths; and stories that the body had been stolen are specifically denied by the Apostles. Salisbury evidently won that part of the argument handsomely: the point about lying is spelled out in the statement. Indeed, Salisbury emerged as the principal drafter of the final version, and it must surely have been his own first draft he was working on.

It was softened, nevertheless, with reassuring words about not stifling debate and not running away from conflict, so that Durham himself could sign it. It is no secret he was far from happy about the document. Nor is it odd that he should be wary of a document that concludes that Durham is deviant, but not so deviant as to be damned. The statement itself points out that the Church of England is much too civilised to go bounding after heretics.

The exercise has established one thing clearly: that belief in miracles, at least where they are central to the faith, is thoroughly intellectually respectable in the church and room for disagreement notwithstanding, still holds the high ground. Even the bishops themselves are probably a bit surprised at this. In the current sceptical climate they have tended to be a little coy about admitting to views which some of the most fashionable theologians have been mocking for a generation. But with a much more conservative style of doctrine coming from the Vatican under the present Pope, and now from the Anglican bishops too, liberal theology is definitely in retreat on most fronts.

path. Mr. Lawson's promise to the National Economic Development Council that the Government would use its presidential tour to work for a restructuring of the system, was no less welcome than yesterday's pledge by Mr. Clarke.

Doubts remain over how much Britain can actually achieve during the next six months. For one thing, the presidency entails a great deal of managerial work, notably negotiations on the 1987 Community budget. Britain will have the task to fix agendas and timetables for ministerial business during the period. The opportunity to make progress towards fundamental reform has been helped by the adoption of continuous planning, under which the past-president (Holland) and the forthcoming one (Belgium) are drawn into the process. This helps to ease the transfer of power every six months and to avoid a wasteful hiatus.

There is now, moreover, a more basic opportunity for this country to play a larger role in the Community, if only by virtue of the decline of the Franco-German axis which has dominated the Common Market since its inception. Europe needs the energetic application of fresh thoughts to old problems if it is to survive growing disillusionment in some capitals - notably in Bonn. This week's flurry of speeches suggests that the Government might now be prepared to assume that role.

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Coming to terms with stillbirth

From Dr. Stanford Bourne and Dr. Emanuel Lewis

Sir, We fear your brief report (May 31) could mislead: "A young mother killed herself because doctors gave her her stillborn baby to cuddle." It is very rare for a woman to regret having held her dead baby, whereas the reverse is tragically common - parents who never cease to grieve for having missed the chance.

This suicide may have occurred in spite of, rather than because of, this young woman being given the chance to cuddle her stillborn child. We sympathise with the bereaved family who feel the hospital blunder and the feelings of responsibility and failure will bear heavily on everyone involved.

However, our concern now is less the wording of the report may influence obstetric units to put the clock back. Until 1968 medical writings took no cognisance of the psychological injury following stillbirth.

The problem is the blind spot, the bewildering non-event, the death where there has been no living person, the silent without a disease. Patients, doctors and nurses all tend to be engulfed in blackness and the events get lost in a black hole in the mind, neither remembered nor properly forgotten.

Mourning may be blocked and the sequelae range from immediate mental illness to marital breakdown, difficulty with other children and delayed vulnerability to subsequent losses and crises.

There is particular danger during the next pregnancy, whereas everyone hopes that a natural cure of the wound may be expected. The tragic case reported underlines how great the danger is.

Formerly, a stillborn baby was whisked away, the mother isolated in a private room until discharged from hospital and a collusive

silence would close over the events. There was usually no proper funeral, no marked grave and no name. These non-events are almost impossible to "take in", the process of mourning cannot begin in a healthy way and disproportionate mental disturbance results.

We have urged a policy of making the events more real and tangible wherever possible, and we think that normal pain is more easily overcome than unnatural, aching emptiness and isolation.

Yours sincerely,
S. BOURNE,
E. LEWIS,
Perinatal Bereavement Unit,
Tavistock Clinic,
Tavistock Centre,
120 Belsize Lane, NW3,
June 2.

From Mrs. Carolyn Dealey
Sir, I read, with increasing distress, your report (May 31) whereby a father blamed his daughter's suicide on her being given her stillborn baby to hold. I, too, had a stillborn baby last year. My daughter was washed, dressed, photographed and given to me to hold. She was later baptised by a local clergyman who also conducted her funeral service.

Stillbirth is a devastating experience; it cannot, it must not, be treated by anyone as a non-event. The bond between mother and child is formed during the long months of pregnancy, not by giving the baby to the mother to hold after birth. Each child is unique and cannot be replaced. Only then can the parents come to terms with what has happened and build a new future for themselves and their children.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLYN DEALEY,
34 Hazelwood Drive,
St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Trial by jury

From Mr. Stephen Agar

Sir, I note with interest your report (May 22) that the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society is calling for the abolition of defendants' right to trial by jury.

The criticism that the present system allows a defendant to postpone the evil day by requesting Crown Court trial and thus overburden the Crown Courts and waste public money is entirely valid. Indeed, it is a common tactic often tacitly approved by the defendant's lawyers.

However, the problem can be largely solved without adopting the drastic measures that have been proposed. Firstly, a defendant should be called upon to answer the charges made against him before he is put to his election; thus only defendants

who plead not guilty will be given the option of a Crown Court trial.

Secondly, defendants who change their plea once the matter comes before the Crown Court should not receive the full discount on sentence available for a guilty plea, unless they can explain to the court the circumstances that brought about the change of heart.

These two reforms would not prevent a determined defendant from delaying the administration of justice, but it would provide real incentives for defendants who intend to plead guilty in the final event to do so earlier rather than later. Furthermore, it would preclude lawyers from acquiescing in such delaying tactics to the same extent as appears to be the case today.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN AGAR,
1 Gray's Inn Square, WCI.

Verdict on Botham

From the Director of Action on Alcohol Abuse

Sir, The official reaction to the revelation of Ian Botham's use of cannabis once again illustrates the contradiction bordering on hypocrisy which exists at the heart of the British establishment with regard to recreational drugs.

The main platform of concern mounted by those who wish to "make an example" of Botham relates to the influence which such folk heroes have upon the young. What is so puzzling, however, is why those who make such strictures are so selective.

For example, the harmful effects of alcohol on young and inexperienced people is clear for all to see. Among the under 21 age group, representation in the alcohol offence statistics rose from 12 per cent to 21 per cent between 1964 and 1984. Over 50 per cent of people killed in drink driving accidents are under 25, and breath test failures among the 16 to 19 age

group went up by 23 per cent between 1983 and 1984.

And yet if he chose to do so Botham could play football next season sponsored by the drinks industry and run on to the pitch every Saturday bedecked in advertisements for this our most potent depressive drug without committing or creating any offence whatever.

No one with a real concern for the future of this country would underestimate the potential danger associated with the misuse of illicit drugs. The fact is, however, that for every death associated with hard drugs more than one hundred deaths can be linked with alcohol. In so roundly condemning the use of one, why is there such silence about the other?

Yours faithfully,
DON W. STEELE,
Director,
Action on Alcohol Abuse,
Livingstone House,
11 Carteret Street, SW1,
May 30.

Anglican morale

From the Rev. Arthur T. Redman

Sir, Recently your Religious Affairs Correspondent suggested that the morale of the Anglican laity is low. It is not true. As a parish priest and Warden of Readers for the diocese of Derby, I am in daily contact with lay people and find most of them in good heart, especially where they are sharing in the ministry of the church.

Moreover, the part played by women in synodical government, as members of parochial church councils, as churchwardens, in lay ministry and in liturgy (women servers are commonplace) has grown and is growing. Where lay people are frustrated and morale is

low is when their gifts are not recognised and used, but they should, can and do make their voices heard.

No doubt these are the voices Clifford Longley has heard. Nevertheless his view is distorted. While there is no room for complacency, morale is higher in the Church of England than your correspondent suggests. One of the Church of England's delicate and important tasks is to accentuate the positive in Church life without throwing away its critical approach.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR REDMAN,
St Edmund Vicarage,
Kingscroft,
Allestree, Derby.

Nuclear stockpile

From the Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board

Sir, Mr. Lowry (May 28) accuses me of disowning evidence given by the CEBG to the Sizewell public inquiry. This is totally untrue. This misconception appears to be based on an interview I gave in the TV Eye television programme on March 20 in which I said plutonium produced in the early years of operation of the first CEBG nuclear stations had gone into the defence stockpile.

It is well known that prior to 1969, the year when CEBG for the first time retained ownership of its plutonium, plutonium produced in CEBG stations was exchanged by the UK Government for enriched uranium from the United States under a defence agreement. It has always been clear that this plutonium must have been in a military stockpile.

It has also been made clear through statements by the US Government, which have been reported to Parliament, that they

have not used this plutonium in weapons, and that this continues to be their policy. There was therefore nothing new in what I said on March 20 and it was in no way inconsistent with the CEBG evidence given by Mr. John Baker at the Sizewell inquiry.

Concerning the wider issue of secrecy raised by Mr. Lowry, whilst the existence of the barrier arrangement with the USA is public knowledge, the amount of CEBG plutonium involved is not. Although the plutonium has been received in exchange has been used for defence purposes in Britain. In the interests of national security therefore the Government has not been prepared for information to be disclosed on the amounts which were bartered.

Yours faithfully,
MARSHALL OF GORING,
Chairman,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC1,
June 2.

Doubts on basis of UGC ratings

From Professor Peter Robson

Sir, As a member of a substantially under funded department nevertheless placed amongst the top 10 in the subject for teaching by a recently cited survey in the *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, I would like to be able to disagree with the thesis of the Master of Downing in his letter (May 29) but I cannot. At the same time, I feel that it is a pity that he should have confined his critical comments to teaching (his italics).

This might lead some readers to suppose that it can be concluded that recent UGC grant adjustments are based on a proper review of university research. There must be grave doubts as to whether there has yet been a proper review of either university teaching or university research.

Certain big spenders have no doubt been looked at closely. As for the bulk of subjects in the humanities and the social sciences which do not normally fall into that category, the extremely crude methods laid down by the UGC for the preparation and submission of research profiles (list five representative publications) and the absence of any requirement or opportunity to submit comprehensive statements of the scale of research effort, must surely have resulted in the provision of a seriously defective database.

Moreover, there is nothing to suggest that the UGC has attempted to standardise submissions even crudely or to use any of the indicators of significance that educational research has suggested (such as citations) in order to provide a less subjective and more systematic basis for its immensely difficult and important task.

In combination these limitations must make even those who sympathise with the objectives wonder whether any of this exercise in casual empiricism deserves to be given much weight for the purpose of grant distribution or making judgements on the scale and quality of research effort.

Yours faithfully,
PETER ROBSON,
University of St. Andrews,
Department of Economics,
St. Salvator's College,
St. Andrews, Fife,
May 30.

From Professor A. P. Thirlwall
Sir, In the recent UGC evaluation of university departments, my impression is that there has not been sufficient normalisation for size differences. Economics at Kent, for example, is regarded as "average" which is probably right judged by the absolute amount of research grant money attracted and the absolute quantity of research (let alone one pretend that evaluation was based on the best five research papers).

Independent research at the University of Lancaster, however, shows that Kent's economics department ranks second by the number of research papers published per member of staff over the last five years in the 20 most read economic journals in the United Kingdom.

By this criterion Kent economics is outstanding. I think it would be a pity, particularly from the students' point of view, if good small departments in any discipline were written off.

Yours sincerely,
A. P. THIRLWALL,
The University of Kent at Canterbury,
Keynes College,
The University,
Canterbury, Kent.

Cleaning up

From Mr. Martin Hassack

Sir, My Israeli visitors laughed and laughed when I told them of Mrs. Thatcher's comparison of Britain's dirty and litter-strewn streets with those of Israel.

As one of them put it, does she not know that the red carpet is always clean?

Yours faithfully,
M. HASSECK,
104 Holders Hill Road, NW4,
June 3.

Stag hunt decision

From Councillor Dr. Glyn Court

Sir, Before your readers form the opinion that the members of Somerset County Council are either dedicated deer-lovers or Actaons of the deepest dye, it is worth setting the record straight.

For reasons which you have explained (report, May 24) the council, after two long and sometimes interminable debates, resolved not to exercise its undoubted right to ban the hunt from its land for the time being - and this last phrase should give pause to any who claim the decision as a victory.

Between sound on one side and fury on the other, the deer stand defenceless, and the County Council's concern is to find the best means to conserve the deer and improve their strain, to safeguard the peripheral farming activities, to protect and enhance nature on the Quantocks and - herein lies the problem for which a solution must be found - to reconcile all these often conflicting interests.

Yours faithfully,
G. COURT,
Chairman,
Quantock Hills Joint Advisory Group,
Somerset County Council,
Members' Room,
County Hall,
Taunton,
Somerset,
May 26.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 6 1876

Abdul Aziz became Sultan of Turkey in 1861 on the death of his brother. In 1876 the country was bankrupt and facing a crisis in foreign affairs, a situation which prompted a number of ministers to demand the deposition of the Sultan. Abdul Aziz acquiesced and quietly departed, leaving his nephew Murad to succeed him. A few days later the old Sultan committed suicide, an act which aggravated the mental instability of Murad who reigned only three months before he was declared insane and deposed.

THE SULTAN'S DEPOSITION

(From our Special Correspondent) PERA, MAY 30

We are all stunned by the intelligence we received here this morning, at 10 o'clock, on landing at Karakust Bridge from the Bugyekt and Therapia steamer. We set out from our summer quarters in a perfect deluge of rain, some of us trying to make out the meaning of the reports of cannon which had been heard from Stambul, breaking the silence of the dead hours of the night. We stopped at Bebek, where the present as well as the late Grand Vizier have their yalis, or country houses, and were there joined by the Private Secretary of Mehmet Rashedi, who whispered that a great revolution had been accomplished in the night - that Sultan Abdul Aziz had been deposed, and his nephew, Murad Efendi, eldest son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, had been proclaimed. The news as it circulated on board the steamer was variously commented upon, and became the subject of friendly bets, but on the whole obtained little credit. Presently, however, we were told to look out as we approached the Imperial palaces at Dolmabahce and Chiragan, and there, sure enough, as far as we could see through the blinding rain, we saw all the ironclads and other vessels riding at anchor pavoises as if for a great festivity. We landed, and as we looked up towards the Tower of the Bourse, we perceived that the funds, which were down at 11 last evening, had now risen to 16 3/4. As we crossed the bridge, on our way to Galata, we met several squads of the Imperial mounted guard in full uniforms and with gold-laced horse-trappings, going up at a brisk gallop to Stambul. On arriving at the British Consulate we made out that the Proclamation of Murad as Sultan had certainly been made in the night, the event being announced by firing 100 cannon; and there were discordant rumours either that Sultan Abdul Aziz was dead - in fact, had been killed - or that he had been imprisoned and hidden somewhere, probably on board one of his ironclads. His life or death, however, would not in any manner affect the success of this astounding revolution, for he has not one friend in the world, and his very name would not lift a finger in his defence. The Throne is vacant so far as he is concerned, and the words "The old Sultan is dead; Long live to the new Sultan!" would be morally true, even if Abdul Aziz were to survive the terrible events of last night. He is certainly dead as a Sovereign, and the eight or more millions of Turkish lire which he has been hoarding for years are not unlikely to be brought into light for the public good. I may add, however, that the intelligence of the death of Sultan Abdul Aziz is most likely to turn out correct, as Islamism does not allow the existence of two Khalifas, or successors of the Prophet, at the same time.

That the Sultan should not be allowed to live, or at least not allowed to reign, is what Turks, Greeks, and people of all classes and conditions, and even members of the present Cabinet, have been for a long time proclaiming openly almost at every street corner. As I telegraphed to you yesterday, the Sultan himself has been for a long time in expectation of the fate which awaited him, and endeavoured to evade it by perpetually shifting his residence, by avoiding the necessity of appearing before the public on his way to Mosque on Fridays, or by putting off his attendance from noon to a later hour, and by hiding as he best could in the most secret apartments of his Palace. He has not taken the precaution of shutting up Murad Efendi and all his other nephews, and keeping a close watch upon their movements, though levelling upon them all demonstrations of honour and affection, possibly with intent to do away with them whenever an occasion to save himself by sacrificing their lives might arise.

The report of the assassination of the Sultan, if it be confirmed, as I little doubt, will create a painful sensation in Christian countries, where it will be said that the conspirators should have wrought out their purpose by an open insurrection instead of staining what might be a good cause by a crime which the hapless and forlorn position of the Sultan might have rendered unnecessary. I do not know whether their guilt may be extenuated by pleading the precepts of the Koran which forbid opposition to the Sultan so long as he can withstand it, and, in other words, make it less a crime to kill than to rise in arms against him.

News travels fast

From Mr. J. F. Drysdale

Sir, I am most impressed by the leap in technology which enables the report in *The Times* of Scotland's first World Cup tie to land on my doorstep less than seven hours after the final whistle.

At least now I can catch up on my sleep and leave the bad news to be consumed with the porridge.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. DRYSDALE,
165 Glasgow Road,
Perth,
June 5.

A radioactive epoch

From Mr. Robert Logan

Sir, Archaeology can, I think, provide at least some reassurance for those worried about minute increases in background radioactivity.

With the increasing use of radiocarbon as a dating method, archaeologists have become aware that background levels of radioactivity have fluctuated quite considerably in the past, and that radiocarbon dates need to be calibrated to make them into true dates.

In particular, the third millennium BC seems to have been considerably more radioactive than today, so that up to 800 years need to be added to a third millennium radiocarbon date to convert it into a true date.

Yet the third millennium BC was one of the great epochs of mankind, when the first towns

were springing up in the Near East, and when farming spread across Europe, and indeed much of the world. Thus at a time when background radioactivity may have been at least 10 per cent higher than it is today mankind not merely survived, but thrived.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LOGAN,
9 Nassington Road, NW3,
May 31.

A parfit knight

From Sir Nigel Strutt

Sir, In her excellent article about Ely Cathedral (May 24) Gillian Darley refers to the magnificent tomb of the early medieval Bishop Nigel. "An odd name for a bishop," she adds in brackets.

This wounding comment animates me to ask how she comes by this puzzling opinion. Some of us would find it odd if a priest with a

name like that did not reach the rank of bishop.

She should read Conan Doyle's semi-historical novel *Sir Nigel*, the story of a young knight who lived in the days of good King William II, more or less a contemporary of Bishop Nigel. Hardly a week passed but this excellent young man rescued a damsel in distress or succoured some monks from the menacing attentions of the monarch and his cronies. No privations and hardships were too dire to prevent him always coming out on top in the end, scattering all competitors on the way.

No, Sir. Nigel is not an odd name for a bishop. Yours faithfully,
NIGEL STRUTT,
Sparrows,
Tering,
Chelmsford,
Essex,
May 29.

Thatcher's son goes back for furniture

From Michael Binyon
Washington

Mr Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, was yesterday moving his furniture from the Dallas flat he left a month ago after fellow residents claimed his presence there posed them a security risk.

He has moved to an undisclosed location in the city, where he is being protected by the US diplomatic protection service.

Mr Thatcher had no statement to make yesterday. In the wake of the US raid on Libya in April, the management of the Dallas apartment block was asked to install extra security and surveillance cameras in case terrorist threats were made against him. It refused to do so and instead asked him to leave on the grounds that other residents were worried by his presence.

The management action was vigorously criticized, especially by Mr John Power, a former Texas senator, who called it discourteous and cowardly. Mr Thatcher was then permitted to stay until his lease ran out at the end of May. However, he moved to his new address a month ago to end the controversy.

Woman killed grandchildren

A woman had a mental breakdown and stabbed her two grandchildren to death as they slept, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Gloria Stephens, aged 57, a shop assistant, of Sellons Avenue, Harlesden, west London, admitted the manslaughter of two sisters, Tasha, aged 10, and Andrea, aged seven, and is to be placed in a secure psychiatric hospital. Her plea of not guilty to murder was accepted because of diminished responsibility.

Sikhs in seesaw battle for temple control

From Michael Hamlyn
Amritsar

A murderous game of seesaw was being played inside the Golden Temple of Amritsar yesterday for control of the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion.

The extremists were in command on Wednesday, and went on the rampage throughout the complex, looking for remains of the police presence which had been withdrawn the day before.

But the police were back in force yesterday. About 150 of them — all Sikhs, and all in civilian dress — were lounging around the sacred marble walkway, the Parikrama, which borders the holy pond.

Extremists plan to return today, and it looks as though the police will again be withdrawn the day before.

Meanwhile, outside the temple, a hunt is on for Mrs Bimla Khalsa, widow of Inspector Beant Singh, an officer in the Prime Minister's bodyguard who 19 months ago emptied his revolver into Mrs Indira Gandhi before being cut down by the rest of her police guard.

The inspector has since become a folk hero to the Sikh extremists, and his photograph is often honoured alongside that of his fellow assassin, Police Constable Satwant Singh. The inspector's widow has likewise become a celebrity and something of a political figure on the extremist fringe of the Akali party.

When police find her she will be charged with riot, murder and attempted murder, according to the senior superintendent of police in Amritsar, Mr S S Virk. She led a mob of screaming fanatics around the temple complex accompanied by a gang of young militants yelling slogans in favour of the independent Sikh state of Khalistan, and in a confrontation with temple guards one security man was stabbed to death.

Standing in the middle of the seesaw for control is the battered organization which is still technically in charge — the Supreme Temple Management Committee.

The police are officially not supposed to enter the premises except by invitation of the Committee, and the militant organizations are officially not supposed to hold



Mrs Bimla Khalsa, with hands clasped, widow of one of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassins, leading Sikh militants through the Golden Temple

meetings without permission of the SGPC. Officially, the new force of temple guards is raised by the Committee to keep the factions from warring with each other.

But yesterday the most that the secretary, Mr Bhan Singh, was able to do was to declare his sadness at the violation of the sanctity of the temple by the extremist murder of one of his guards.

"Very unfortunate, sad and condemnable," he said. It seemed to come as news to him that the police were back in force around the Parikrama. As for the extremist meeting planned for today, the best he could suggest was that the organizers did not have permission for it.

In the headquarters of the All-India Sikh Students' Federation a few yards from his office, the secretary, Mr Satwinder Singh Bhola, declared bluntly that they did not recognize the Committee, and that they would go ahead with their meeting and tour the complex to drive out any police or temple guards they found.



Sikh militants with swords and clubs in the Golden Temple complex attacking Mr Avtar Singh, a moderate, who was killed

Bishops reject doubt on miracles

Continued from page 1

On the Virgin Birth (properly called the Virginal Conception), the report also admits to a divergence of views. There were some bishops in the liberal minority who saw this article of faith as "imagery symbolic of divine truth" rather than as historical fact.

But it goes on to state that they all accept that belief in the conception of Jesus "without the intervention of a human father" can alone claim "to be the teaching of the universal church". It expresses the faith of the Church of England, "affirming the truth that in Christ God has taken the initiative for our salvation by uniting our human nature with himself, so bringing into being a new humanity."

The differences unresolved, it is clear from the 40-page document, were between those like the Bishop of Durham who take the "empty tomb" and the Virginal Conception to be references to spiritual truths, namely the incarnation and the Resurrection, and those who believe that they describe what actually happened.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at a press conference said: "We have chosen a form of words which leaves no doubt about the corporate and official commitment of our church to the faith of the church universal, yet does not exclude those bishops — doctrinal explorers we might call them — who agree with their colleagues over the theological meaning of the empty tomb and the Virginal Conception but cannot accept them as proven historical fact."

Asked whether their statement meant that the Church of England could still consecrate bishops who held this latter view he said it depended how they chose to express themselves. This was as near as he has yet come to questioning the appointment of the Bishop of Durham, for in other contexts he has strongly criticized bishops who introduced new ideas hesitantly.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens the new Fifth Ethelbert Plant at Mossman at 10.35.
The Prince of Wales, President, King Edward's Hospital Fund, attends a General Council meeting at 21 Palace Court W2 at 10.35, and later opens Stockley Park, Heathrow at 2.15.
Princess Anne attends the Women's Amateur Athletic Association National Track and Field Championships at the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham at 4.00.
The Duke of Kent opens the new Tourist Trophy Grandstand during Race Week on the

Isle of Man at 11.25.
The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, visits Castle Priory at Wallingford, Oxfordshire at 11.00.
New exhibitions:
Studios and Paintings by Peter Kiley; Kiley's Yard Gallery, Castle St. Cambridge; Tues to Sat 12.30 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, Thurs 12.30 to 7 (ends July 6).
40 Years on by Glyn Morgan; The Peter Richards Gallery, University College, Swansea, 10.00 to 12.45.
Paintings by Sumaya McInnes; The Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd St. Manchester Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30 and Sat 1 to 4.
M65 Country Photographic

exhibition, Howarth Art Gallery, Ayr, 9 to 5.
Mungit. Folk Art of Japan; The Road, Mungit Art Gallery, Ramsey, W. to Sun, 10.30 to 6 (ends Jun 29).
From Stones to Tupperware; Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture by Sam Alabaster, Simon Khen, Stephen Morphy and Karl Newman, Watermans Arts Centre, Broad St. Mon to Sun 11 to 9 (ends Jul 6).
Exhibitions in progress:
The Smith Brothers of Chichester, 18th Century paintings and prints; Pallant House Gallery, Chichester, Tue to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (ends Aug 3).
Marissas: Illustrations to Ronsard, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 3 (ends Jun 22).
Music:
Recital by Michèle Petri (recorder), Hans Petri (harp) and David Petri (cello); Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, 7.30.
Concert by Susan Deviza, Penelope Cleave and James Anderson; The Pavilion, Harbour St. Broadstairs, 7.45.
Concert by the Croft Ensemble; All Saints Church, Twickenham, 8.
Concert by Barry Tuckerwell/Richard Rodney (piano); Stantonbury Theatre, Milton Keynes, 8.
Recitals by Jeffrey Oakes (clarinet) and Mark Webster (piano); South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, 8.
Aldwych Festival: Albert Herring, comic opera in three acts by Benjamin Britten, Snape Maltings Concert Hall, Suffolk, 8.
Belfest Proms, Ulster Hall, Bedford St. tonight 7.30; then 7.45 nightly (end June 14).
Sonata for Horn and Piano by Richard Rodney Bennett, written for Barry Tuckerwell; Stantonbury Theatre, Milton Keynes, 8.

Food prices

Not long ago the sort of cold, wet spring and early summer that we have experienced this year would have meant widespread shortages in the shops. Nowadays, thanks to sweeping improvements in growing techniques, storage and transportation and the ready availability of imported supplies, the effects are barely noticed.

Salad ingredients, for example, include excellent home-grown tomatoes from 30p a pound, cucumbers 30-50p each, watercress 25-35p a bunch, English new potatoes, although a week or two late, are beginning to reach the shops at around 30-35p a pound. The apparatus for growing them in full swing, with prices ranging from £1-£2 a pound.

Home-grown soft fruit has, however, been delayed by up to a month, and visitors to Ascut and Wimbledon may have to make do with imported strawberries. Shop prices range from 60-120p a pound.

Fish supplies are generally good, with plenty of cod and haddock fillets, bass (otherwise known as rock salmon), large John Dory, and tuna all recommended.

This week's best meat buys include Salford boneless roasting pork down to £1.35 a pound and grilling steaks £1.54. Asda rolled pork shoulder 89p a pound and spare ribs 99p. Tesco rump steaks £2.74 and lamb chops £2.58 a pound. Sainsbury's shoulder of new season English lamb 98p a pound.

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge will be raised today at 10 am, 10.45 am, 1.15 pm, 1.45 pm and again at 3.30 pm.

Top Films

The top box-office films in London:
1. After Hours
2. Down and Out
3. 9½ Weeks
4. A Room with a View
5. Jagged Edge
6. Out of Africa
7. The Jewel of the Nile
8. To Live and Die in LA
9. Biggles
10. The Delta Force
The top films in the provinces:
1. The Jewel of the Nile
2. Biggles
3. Jagged Edge
4. Spies Like Us
5. The Untouchables
Supplied by Screen International

Top video rentals

1. (1) Polo Rider
2. Witness
3. Invasion USA
4. Porky's Revenge
5. Nightman on Elm Street
6. Lifeline
7. View to a Kill
8. Police Academy 2
9. Arnie's second movie
10. (3) Code of Silence
Supplied by Video Research

Anniversaries

Births: Diego Velazquez, baptized, Seville, 1599; Pierre Corneille, dramatist, Rouen, 1606; Aleksandr Pushkin, Moscow, 1799; Robert Falcon Scott, Antarctic explorer, Devonport, 1868; Thomas Macdonald, 1st Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, 1891; Hiram Bingham, archaeologist, Washington, 1896; Carl Jung, psychiatrist, Kesswil, Switzerland, 1861.
Deaths: Henry Grattan, Irish patriot, London, 1820; Jeremy Bentham, Utilitarian philosopher, London, 1831; Count Camille Desmoulins, 1861; Sir John Macdonald, 1st Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, 1891; Hiram Bingham, archaeologist, Washington, 1956; Carl Jung, psychiatrist, Kesswil, Switzerland, 1961.
D-Day, 1944.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over eastern England will be slow moving. A further trough of low pressure will move into western parts of Scotland later in the day.

6am to midnight

London, Central S. Central N. England, E. Midland: Rather cloudy. A little rain in places. Wind N moderate. Max temp 16C (61F).
S.E. England, E. Angles: Rather cloudy. Rain or drizzle in places. Coastal fog patches. Wind N fresh decreasing moderate. Max temp 14C (57F).
W. Midlands, Channel Is., S.W. England, S. Wales: Sunny intervals. Mainly dry. Wind NW light or moderate. Max temp 17C (63F).
N. Wales, NW England, Lake District, Is. of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Sunny intervals. Mainly dry. Wind NW light. Max temp 15C (59F).
Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray, Firth of Clyde, Orkney, Shetland: Occasional mainly light rain or drizzle. Dull and misty on some coasts. Wind N moderate. Max temp 13C (55F).
Argyll, NW Scotland, N. Ireland: Sunny intervals. A little rain later. Wind light and variable. Max temp 14C (57F).
Shetland: Rather cloudy. Perhaps a little rain or drizzle. Wind N light. Max temp 9C (48F).

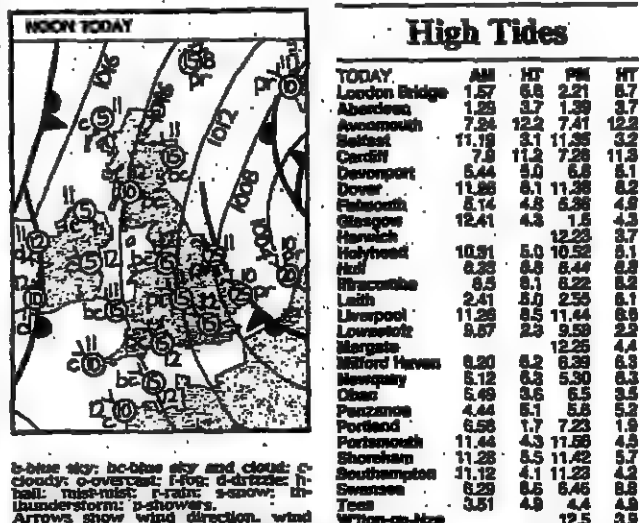
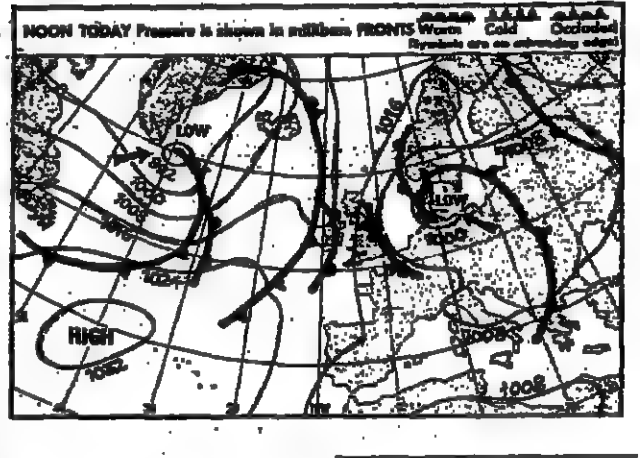
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable. Rather cool.

Lighting-up time

London 8.45 pm to 4.15 am
Edinburgh 10.23 pm to 4.0 am
Manchester 10.05 pm to 4.0 am
Preston 9.57 pm to 4.0 am

The pound

Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia	2.28	2.28
Belgium	2.28	2.28
Canada	2.28	2.28
France	2.28	2.28
Germany	2.28	2.28
Italy	2.28	2.28
Japan	2.28	2.28
Netherlands	2.28	2.28
Portugal	2.28	2.28
Spain	2.28	2.28
Sweden	2.28	2.28
Switzerland	2.28	2.28
USA	2.28	2.28



High Tides

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	12.57	8.8
Abbeville	12.57	8.8
Amsterdam	12.57	8.8
Batavia	12.57	8.8
Bombay	12.57	8.8
Buenos Aires	12.57	8.8
Calcutta	12.57	8.8
Canton	12.57	8.8
Cebu	12.57	8.8
Colon	12.57	8.8
Hankow	12.57	8.8
Harbin	12.57	8.8
Hong Kong	12.57	8.8
Kobe	12.57	8.8
London	12.57	8.8
Lyons	12.57	8.8
Manila	12.57	8.8
Medan	12.57	8.8
Peking	12.57	8.8
Rangoon	12.57	8.8
Shanghai	12.57	8.8
Singapore	12.57	8.8
Sourabaya	12.57	8.8
Tientsin	12.57	8.8
Yokohama	12.57	8.8

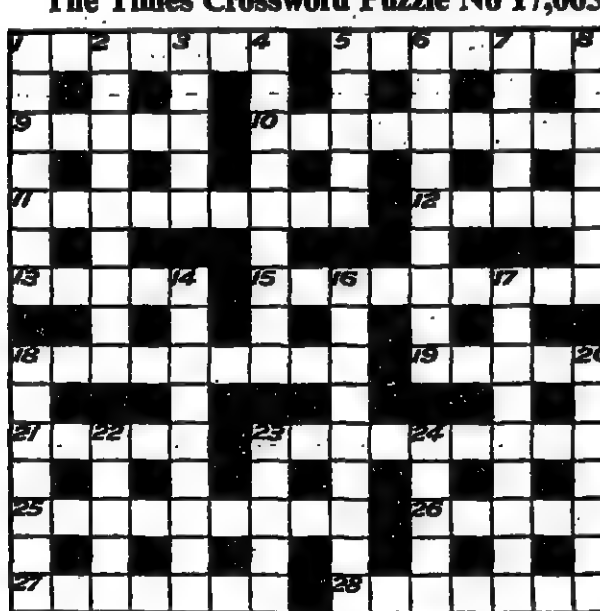
Around Britain

Location	Time	Height
London	12.57	8.8
Edinburgh	12.57	8.8
Manchester	12.57	8.8
Birmingham	12.57	8.8
Cardiff	12.57	8.8
Belfast	12.57	8.8
Sheffield	12.57	8.8
Nottingham	12.57	8.8
Leeds	12.57	8.8
Bradford	12.57	8.8
York	12.57	8.8
Lincoln	12.57	8.8
Nottingham	12.57	8.8
Leeds	12.57	8.8
Bradford	12.57	8.8
York	12.57	8.8
Lincoln	12.57	8.8

Aboard

Location	Time	Height
London	12.57	8.8
Edinburgh	12.57	8.8
Manchester	12.57	8.8
Birmingham	12.57	8.8
Cardiff	12.57	8.8
Belfast	12.57	8.8
Sheffield	12.57	8.8
Nottingham	12.57	8.8
Leeds	12.57	8.8
Bradford	12.57	8.8
York	12.57	8.8
Lincoln	12.57	8.8
Nottingham	12.57	8.8
Leeds	12.57	8.8
Bradford	12.57	8.8
York	12.57	8.8
Lincoln	12.57	8.8

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,065



ACROSS
1 Little woman to invoke divine favour on the unemployed (7).
5 Wicked about the king having so much drink (7).
9 Indistinct trend new in Paris (5).
10 Clew women possibly find displeasing (9).
11 Criminal's lure thus made to appear less filthy (9).
12 Note what remains of French naval base (5).
13 Nick's score (5).
15 Herculean tasks were so toilsome (9).
18 Item of equine equipment of a knight bachelor, say? (9).
19 He composed the last letter in the catalogue (5).
21 Are those possessing these stones misanthropes? (5).
23 Attendants show two points leading to upper-class fashion (9).
25 Daisy in no trouble in such an orgy (9).
26 Figure what to do to a bed (5).
27 Serious composer in East of France (7).
28 Ghost of police officer dropped in, we hear (7).

DOWN
1 Weapon once used in a mission against Samuel's teacher (7).
2 Entomologist Billy of Greyfriars hides an expression of disgust (3-6).
3 Soldiers invading England's boundaries? Correct (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 17,064
ACROSS
1. LITTLE
5. WICKED
9. TREND
10. CLEW
11. CRIMINAL
12. NOTE
15. HERCULEAN
18. EQUIPMENT
19. LETTER
21. MISANTHROPE
23. ATTENDANTS
25. DAISSY
26. FIGURE
27. COMPOSER
28. GHOST

DOWN
1. WEAPON
2. ENTOMOLOGIST
3. SOLDIERS

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members' motion of censure on the Prime Minister.
Lords (11): Wages Bill, second reading.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to the Editor, The Times, 1, Victoria Street, London, E1 6DN.

Portfolio Gold

12 If for any reason The Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:
1. The Times Portfolio Gold is a fund of investments in gold and gold-related securities.
2. The Times Portfolio Gold is managed by the Times Portfolio Gold Fund.
3. The Times Portfolio Gold is a fund of investments in gold and gold-related securities.
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10. The Times Portfolio Gold is managed by the Times Portfolio Gold Fund.

Lighting-up time

London 8.45 pm to 4.15 am
Edinburgh 10.23 pm to 4.0 am
Manchester 10.05 pm to 4.0 am
Preston 9.57 pm to 4.0 am

The pound

Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia	2.28	2.28
Belgium	2.28	2.28
Canada	2.28	2.28
France	2.28	2.28
Germany	2.28	2.28
Italy	2.28	2.28
Japan	2.28	2.28
Netherlands	2.28	2.28
Portugal	2.28	2.28
Spain	2.28	2.28
Sweden	2.28	2.28
Switzerland	2.28	2.28
USA	2.28	2.28

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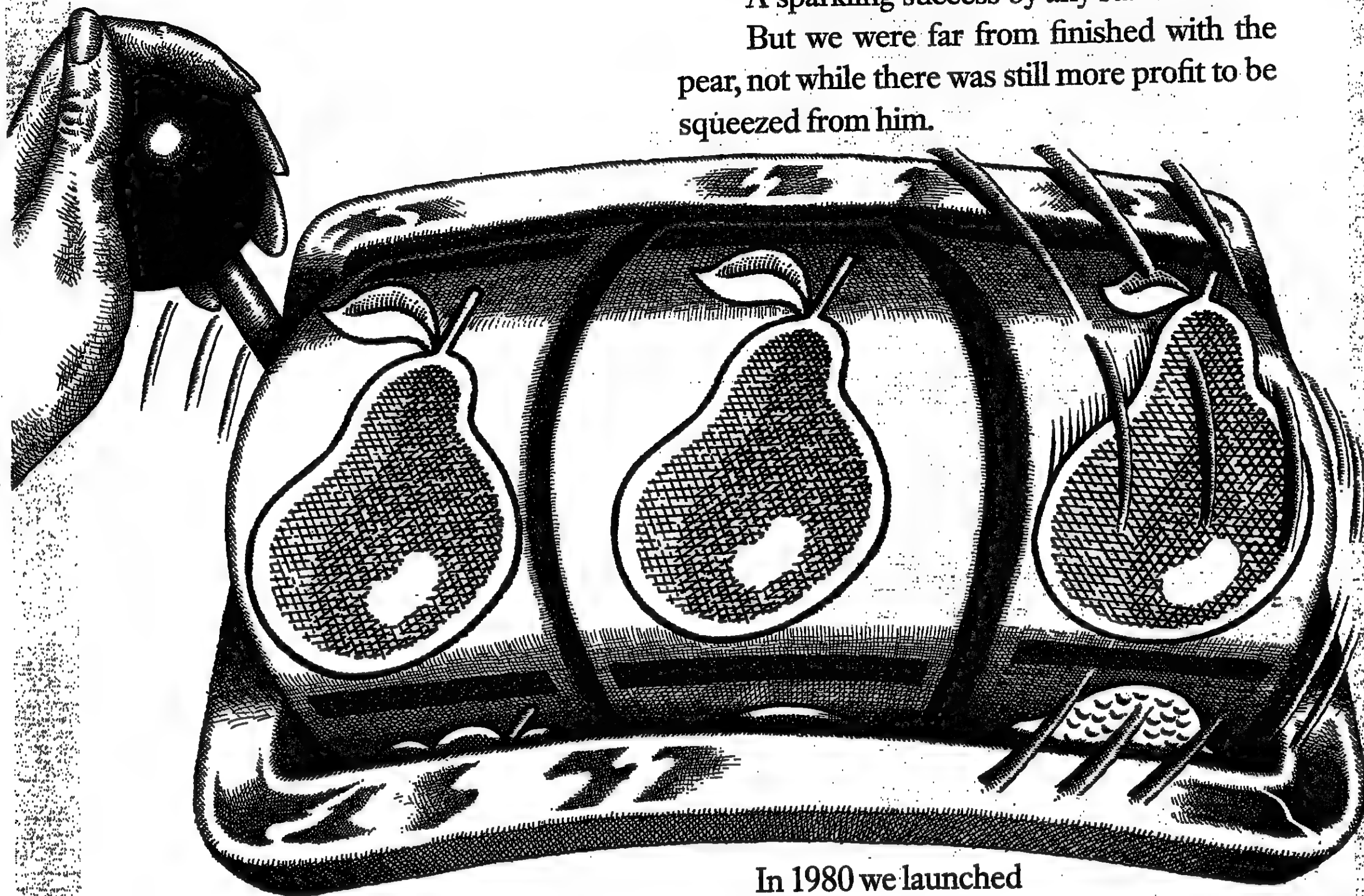
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Portugal	2.28	2.28
Spain	2.28	2.28
Sweden	2.28	2.28
Switzerland	2.28	2.28
USA	2.28	2.28

We appear to have the knack of making pears go bananas.

We're the people responsible for turning the humble pear into Babycham.

A sparkling success by any standards.

But we were far from finished with the pear, not while there was still more profit to be squeezed from him.



In 1980 we launched
a still perry called Country Manor.

It has proved so popular that it already
sells 10 million bottles a year.

Sales have grown by an average of 72%
a year for the last four years.

Over Christmas alone they were up 82%.

Last year Country Manor and Babycham
helped Allied-Lyons achieve a record pre-tax
profit growth of 23% to £269.5 million.

Country Manor is one of the biggest
single success stories the off-trade business
has witnessed throughout the 1980's.

For us, it seems,
success comes in pears. **Allied-Lyons**
GOING ON GROWING

Contra
plan u

Pilot design
most comp

EXO

25/6/80

TEMPUS

Conran keeps BHS plan under counter

The market breathed a sigh of relief when it saw Storehouse's final results and marked the shares 8p higher at 298p. After underperforming the stores index by about 20 per cent since the merger in January, the time may now be ripe for some outperformance.

Unseasonal weather is still plaguing retailers, but May looked much brighter. The long-awaited Conranization of British Home Stores has still to be revealed. The combined Habitat/BHS group has been quiet about its intentions, but is now promising a mini-bang in the autumn, probably concentrating on jazzing up and marketing BHS.

BHS has been revamping its product lines in many areas, but increased quality in men's suits, homeware and other lines has kept ahead of consumer perceptions. The introduction of one of Sir Terence Conran's men, Mr John Stephens, who took charge of Mothercare's merchandise after that merged with Habitat, to head a product team at BHS indicates perceptions may soon be changing.

There is still work to be done on the product front — the news that BHS, like Woolworth, is throwing in the towel on food is an indication of such work. Abandoning food, which has been loss-making since the late 1970s, will save up to 7 per cent extra space in BHS stores for higher margin goods. The £18 million cost of abandoning food was taken below the line, also like Woolies.

Elsewhere in the group, Richard Shoppe's extensive closure and refit programme led to taxable losses of £4.6 million compared with £2.4 million. This year, however, should see strong benefit from the changes.

The City is expecting taxable profits this year from Storehouse of around £125 million, which gives a prospective p/e ratio of 13½.

LCP Holdings

Shareholders in LCP Holdings had grounds for disappointment yesterday, both with Whitlock, the American car parts retailer, and with the

company's property business. Whitlock, which opened 10 new stores last year and acquired Motomart for \$5.2 million (£3.9 million), reported virtually unchanged profits of £6.5 million, more than half the trading total.

The chairman said the underlying rate of growth in the second half was still 30 per cent but that was disguised by exchange rate movements which cost £700,000, and trading losses of £450,000 at Motomart. This year should see a faster underlying rate of growth, reflecting a huge increase in selling space over the past two years.

At home a professional property valuation has reduced the book value of the portfolio by £2.1 million to £50.2 million. That may surprise shareholders as the new valuation takes into account the recent granting of planning permission at Cambridge, whereas that made a year ago by an employee who is a qualified surveyor, did not — but gave a higher figure.

The shortfall on the valuation did not affect the level of rental income from the portfolio, which rose from £3.6 million to £3.9 million and should continue to rise steadily for the next two or three years.

The valuation does not detract from the attractions of combining property with an overseas trading arm. Shareholders clearly appreciate the stability of property and of LCP's cost distribution business, given the volatility of Whitlock's contribution in sterling terms.

After applying a standard 25 per cent discount to the property portfolio, it accounts for 40 per cent of the company's stock market value, even though it contributes only 30 per cent of the trading profit.

After a sharp drop in interest charges from £6.1 million to £3.5 million, pretax profits rose from £7.46 million to £9.11 million. With little change likely in the interest charge this year the outcome depends largely on the dollar/sterling exchange rate, as this determines Whitlock's contribution.

Given the uncertainty over half the group's trading total, the shares at 117p are not cheap.

Henderson

Administration

Henderson Administration yesterday revealed a sparkling performance for the year to March 31. Pretax profit rose 37 per cent to £17.2 million, to give earnings per share of 99p, comfortably ahead of the most optimistic expectations of 90p.

Funds under management jumped 69 per cent from £2.5 billion to £4.3 billion. Part of this was, of course, due to the judicious selection of investments in a rising stock market.

But the group was also able to attract 41 pension fund clients, taking the total to 115. Pretax profits were boosted by £4 million of interest on the company's cash pile of more than £20 million. Despite its ability to pick winners on the Stock Exchange, the group has declined to invest this cash, preferring instead to keep it in short term deposits as a cushion against adverse markets.

Cash also gives the opportunity to make acquisitions, but it will only expand into complementary activities.

In a business where fees bear a direct relationship to the value of funds under management, Henderson has benefited from the strength of many of the world's markets in recent years. With 62 per cent of its funds invested domestically, it would need to be fleet of foot indeed to avoid entirely the effects of a bear market in the UK.

However, its record both in stock selection and in attracting new business makes it the sector's quality stock. This is beginning to be reflected in the price, which has nearly doubled to £18 in the last six months, putting it on a prospective rating of around 16. Its market capitalization is 4.3 per cent of funds under management.

The 1 for 1 capitalization issue is unlikely to do much for marketability, a 1 for 10 would be more like it, but the shares remain one of the most attractive in the sector.

Pilot design project to boost competitiveness

By Teresa Poole

The purchasing power of the public sector is to be harnessed to promote good design in British industry starting with toasters, meat slicers and bedside lights.

The British Design Challenge, launched yesterday by the Crown Suppliers and the Design Council, is aimed at encouraging British companies to tender new designs for products which at the moment are losing out to foreign competition.

The inducement will be a substantial order from the Crown Suppliers, the Government's central purchasing agency, which supplies public sector organizations with more than £250 million of goods annually.

Two categories have initial-

ly been chosen for the initiative — commercial catering equipment and office electrical equipment and lighting.

The eight selected products also include a food processor, food mixer, desk fan and office desk light.

Mr John Butcher, minister with responsibility for design, said: "I believe it will have a dramatic effect on the competitiveness of manufacturers."

If the pilot scheme is successful the challenge will be extended to a much wider range of products.

Over the next few weeks Mr Butcher will also be meeting the heads of leading nationalized industries with the proposal that they too can encourage better design in British industry.

Asset sales in new towns rise to £105m

By Judith Handley

The Commission for New Towns, set up to sell assets in new towns, sold £105.13 million of commercial property and land in the last year, almost double the previous figure.

Sir Neil Shields, the chairman, said asset sales had outstripped the Government's £77 million target. They included the sale of 35 acres at Bracknell, Berkshire, in partnership with Postel to build a new headquarters.

Rental income also increased from £26 million in 1984-5 to £35 million in the past year.

US tries spoonful of Cadbury

By Michael Clark

American investors have turned sweet on shares of Cadbury Schweppes, the confectionery and soft drinks group, and were content to chase the shares 4p higher at 173p yesterday in hectic trading on both sides of the Atlantic.

Dealers reported heavy turnover in the group's American Depository Receipts overnight in New York and this spilled over when trading resumed in London. The New York broker Goldman Sachs is believed to be behind the sudden flurry of activity: it has been recommending the shares as a strong buy. The broker has been taking a close look at Cadbury's after its acquisition of Canada Dry and Sunbelt for £156 million from RJR Nabisco this week and clearly liked what it saw.

Dealers are now bracing themselves for an upgrading of the shares by analysts over the next few weeks as the full impact of this acquisition becomes fully known.

Other food manufacturers also featured heavily elsewhere in the market. Market speculators are already trying to guess how Associated British Foods will spend the proceeds from the sale of its Fine Fare supermarket chain to Dec Corp. A list of runners has already been drawn up, as *The Times* pointed out yesterday.

The list is wide and includes the likes of United Biscuits, up 9p at 246p, Rowntree Macintosh, 11p at 292p, Tate & Lyle, 18p at 606p, and Rank Hovis McDougall, unchanged at 223p. AB Foods was 2p lighter at 332p and at this stage its anybody's guess who it will bid for.

The rest of the equity market enjoyed selective support in the thin conditions with investors still hoping for

a ½ per cent cut in bank base rates to 9½ per cent shortly.

However, the Government will probably wait until after the next set of Money Supply figures due out on Tuesday before giving the final go-ahead.

The prospect of lower taxes also helped to stimulate de-

Analysis may be having second thoughts about Bahrain Oil following the recent rights issue. Estimates for pretax profits of \$81 million this year against \$79.6 million in 1985 appear to be on target, but it now looks as though the tax charge may be much higher than expected. That means that the prospective earnings of 33.6p a share could be on the high side. The shares were unchanged at 354p.

mand and dealers said there was clear evidence of support from overseas investors anxious to buy the big exporters. Among these, Jaguar stood out with a rise 15p to 518p following the latest production figures from the US which made impressive reading.

By the close, the FT index of top 30 shares was 12.0 up at 1,332.6 while the FT-SE 100 rose 11.2 to 1,612.6.

On the bid front, Dixons advanced 4p to 356p, still waiting to hear from the Office of Fair Trading into its £1.700

million bid for Woolworth, unchanged at 855p. Dealers remain convinced that Dixons will have to increase its offer to around £10 a share if it wants to stand any chance of winning. The second closing date for the bid is today.

The insurance composites rallied from recent weakness stemming from a possible reduction in insurance premiums in Florida. Commercial Union firmed 3p to 307p, with General Accident 10p to 809p. Guardian Royal, a similar figure at 842p, and Royal Insurance 10p to 867p.

Corby-based Hunterprint, the specialist colour printer, continued to draw strength from this week's interim figures showing pretax profits 39 per cent up at £1.7 million.

The group is making the most of the Government's privatization policy and has already won contracts to supply colour publicity fliers for the British Gas and Trustee Savings Bank flotations. Hopes are high the group might also be awarded the contract for British Airways' public debut.

Mr Angus Macdonald, of the stockbroker Laing & Cruickshank, likes the shares and is looking for pretax profits of £3.2 million for the full year and earnings a share of 27.5p. The price closed 5p dearer at 250p, after 23p — a rise on the week, so far, of 35p.

Ladbroke enjoyed a firm start, rising 13p to 370p, dreaming of a bid from the Rank Organisation, down 6p at 534p. But the shares failed to hold their best levels after Mr Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbroke, dismissed the rumours and stated that he had received no approaches.

Fiske & Co, the broker, has teamed up with the Japanese financial house Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru to arrange a placing of shares in electronic components group Denstros International. It is the first London listing arranged by a Japanese house. On offer are 5 million shares at 58p valuing the entire company at £29.4 million. Pretax profits last year rose from £629,000 to £957,000.

Ladbroke finished 5p dearer at 362p.

Mrs Nancy Reagan's decision to attend next month's Royal wedding put some pep back into hotel shares, hard hit by the absence of American tourists this year.

Grand Metropolitan led the way higher with an 8p rise to 396p, after 403p. The group is forming a brewing and retailing division which will include Watney Mann and Truman brewers, Berni Inns, Host Group, Clifton Inns and Holsten Distributors. Others to go better included

Trusthouse Forte, 5p to 160p, and Queens Moat, 1p to 69p.

The big four high street banks remain out of favour in the wake of National Westminster's massive rights issue last month. Nat West lost another 10p to 735p, while Barclays Bank, the subject of a downgrading by the broker Rowe & Pitman earlier in the week, dipped a similar amount to 474p.

Lloyds Bank fell 3p to 534p and Midland Bank 3p to 519p. Jobbers continued to mark TI Group, the Creta cookers to Raleigh bicycle manufacturer, lower with still no sign of Evered Holdings' proposed placing of its 14.7 per cent stake. Marketmen are convinced that the stake will eventually be passed on to a single buyer who might then bid for the rest. TI finished 10p easier at 516p, while Evered was unchanged at 298p.

Elsewhere in engineering, GKN advanced 5p to 348p, after 352p, ahead of visits by a number of analysts and fund managers to the company next week. Bid speculation was also good for a 19p rise to 172p in AE, the engineering components group. Whispers around the market were suggesting that the group has received a bid of 200p-a-share from Smiths Industries. That would capitalize the entire group at nearly £200 million.

Further consideration of the results and share slimming proposals lifted Reed International another 55p to 982p, a gain of more than 140p since Wednesday's announcement.

Among the leaders Beecham, at 403p, and Pilkington, at 450p, anticipated next Wednesday's results with gains of 10p and 14p. High-technology issues took another knock as IBL announced heavy losses in France. It came back from suspension at 68p, down 55p,

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RECENT ISSUES

ISSUES	RIGHTS ISSUES
Alumina (150p) 126-8	Fields (MRS) (140p) 129-1
Amoco (150p) 121	Green (E) (120p) 127-1
Anglo (130p) 121	Haggar (J) (140p) 148
Arlington (115p) 160	Ipeco (120p) 115
Ashley (135p) 187-4	Jays Hotel (115p) 158-1
Barker (Charles) (150p) 160-5	Moronye (50p) 159-1
Br Island (60p) 88	Mustrian (105p) 127
Clarke Cooper (120p) 154	P-E Int (105p) 181-1
Combined Leases (125p) 133	Savage (100p) 104-1
Daleport (107p) 124	Splash Prods (72p) 72-2
Darnley (150p) 212	Templeton (215p) 200
Dean & B (50p) 82	Tech Project (140p) 118
Debor (130p) 138	Trio Top Drug (180p) 173
Eagle (35p) 30-1	Usher (Frank) (100p) 94
Evans Hollis (180p) 115	Westbury (145p) 158-2
	Worcester (110p) 142

RIGHTS ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES	RIGHTS ISSUES
Cater Allen N/P 150-2	Green (J) N/P 20-2
Feedex N/P 20-2	Gerrard N/P 20-2
Harris Quay N/P 17-3	Lap N/P 22-2
McCarty Stone N/P 20-2	Molyns N/P 48-4
Prudential N/P 183-7	Robinson (T) N/P 36-2
Rosaprint N/P 36-2	

(Issue price in brackets)

A B.A.T INDUSTRIES REPORT

An abridged version of comments made by Patrick Sheehy, Chairman of B.A.T Industries, at the Annual General Meeting on Thursday 29 May 1986

Barriers to trade and investment in Europe must be removed

The European Community plays an important part in the business strategy of this company. Group profits earned within Europe, including the UK, have risen to £390m in the last 10 years. There are strong opportunities for business expansion and profit in Europe but we could do even better if the trading environment was less restrictive.

It is vital, in the interests of everybody who lives and earns his living in this part of the world, that we tear down the antiquated barriers to trade and investment inside the European Community and establish the single internal market which was always part of the long-term goal.

One internal market in Europe will mean that we can sell our goods and services as easily to France or Portugal as we can to Manchester or Edinburgh. It will remove delays at frontier posts and reduce the £7 billion of unnecessary administrative costs incurred by European businesses each year.

One market in Europe means that businesses can grow to a sufficient size to compete with international competitors, and it will unleash the tremendous skills, innovation and capital that can make our businesses world leaders.

In financial services, an area of particular interest to this Group, there are signs that some

of the barriers preventing trade between member states will be reduced. Later this year the European Court will make its judgement about restrictions on insurance. This could lead the way to a much freer market, with opportunities for new business and new jobs.

Throughout Europe there is a greater awareness of the need for competitive and profitable business and the kind of environment which will encourage that. Lord Cockfield, Vice-President of the European Commission, has produced a timetable for the completion of the internal market. Prime Ministers of Europe have agreed amendments to the Treaty of Rome which commit them to complete the internal market by 1992 and improve decision making.

Of course, a major endeavour such as this is bound to encounter difficulties, but the stakes are so high that we must find a way round them. At the moment the will is there, but it needs to be translated into action.

If Europe is to face up to her competitive challenges and successfully tackle the blight of unemployment then Governments, businesses and citizens must learn to co-operate and work together for the future. For it is only by real and practical co-operation that Europe can remain a major economic and political force in the world today.



B.A.T INDUSTRIES

Copies of the full speech are available from: The Company Secretary, B.A.T Industries p.l.c., Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, LONDON SW1H 0NL

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute or contain an offer or invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities of Exxon Corporation.

EXXON CORPORATION

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of New Jersey, U.S.A.)

Exxon Corporation ("Exxon") and its subsidiary and associated companies operate in the United States of America and in over 80 other countries. Their principal business is energy, involving exploration for and production of crude oil and natural gas, manufacturing of petroleum products and transportation and sale of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the shares of capital stock, without par value, of Exxon to be admitted to the Official List. It is expected that the issued shares of capital stock, without par value, of Exxon will be admitted to the Official List with effect from 9th June, 1986 and that dealings in such shares of capital stock will commence on 10th June, 1986.

SHARES OF CAPITAL STOCK, WITHOUT PAR VALUE

(As at 31st May, 1986)

	million
Authorised	1,000
Outstanding (excluding shares held in treasury)	723
Held in treasury	183
Total issued	906

Particulars relating to Exxon are available in the statistical service of Exel Statistical Services Limited. Copies of the Listing Particulars may be obtained during normal business hours (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 10th June, 1986 from the Company Announcements Office, The Stock Exchange, Throgmorton Street, London EC2 and up to and including 20th June, 1986 from:

Kleinwort Benson Limited 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3P 3DB	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited 23 Great Winchester Street London EC2P 2AX
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6th June, 1986

THE NEW POWER OVER ASIA



Cathay Pacific, the world's largest airline, is the launch customer for the advanced RB211-524D4 engine powering the new long-range Boeing 747-400.

Cathay Pacific already operates a fleet of eleven Boeing 747s and nine Lockheed L1011 TriStars, all powered by Rolls-Royce.

The introduction of the -524D4D will allow Cathay Pacific unrestricted maximum passenger payload on its ultra long-haul non-

stop flights between Hong Kong and London, Rome, Frankfurt and San Francisco all year round.

Delivering a massive 56,000 lbs thrust, the -524D4D has a fuel consumption at least 8% better than the earlier economical -524D4, enabling Cathay Pacific to achieve major savings in fuel costs in excess of US\$1 million per aircraft per year.

Rolls-Royce and Cathay Pacific - a powerful combination.



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EDWIN DOUGLAS LIMITED

APPOINTMENTS

Ferguson & Partners: Mr Robert Graham becomes managing director; Mr Edward Alderton chairman and Mr Geoffrey Davis deputy chairman.

Ferranti GTE: Mr David Plews has been made managing director.

The Society of Pension Consultants: Mr C W F Low becomes president.

Norwich Union: Mr Francis Cator has been made a vice-chairman of the principal companies.

Henry Boot & Sons: Mr William J R Ryder becomes an executive director and deputy chairman.

Lambert Brothers (Underwriting Agencies): Mr R G Bennett has been made a director.

Montagu: Loeb Stanley: The following join the board: Mr Nicholas Assheton, chairman, Mr Robert Fry, managing director, Mr Stephen Cooke, Mr John Mason, Mr Colin Priestman, Mr John Roberts, Mr Malcolm Roberts, Mr Donald Sawie, Mr Julian Tregouga, non-executive, Mr Simon Ward and Mr Geoffrey White.

Summons & Simmons: The following have been made partners: Mr Michael Wyman, pensions, Mr Harvey Chalmers, banking, Mr William Dawson, litigation/employment, Mr Alistair Bird, banking/capital markets, Mr Peter Kennerley, Mr Howard Mather and Mr Colin Leaver, company law and Miss Carol Hewson, litigation.

Brookside: Mr Roger Lewis has been made managing director.

Hays Allan: Mr David Dicks becomes senior partner in succession to Mr W N Hunter Smart.

Jameson's Chocolates: Mr B J B Greig has been made chairman.

Kuala Lumpur tin men fear Singapore rival

From M G G Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

The Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM), which is fighting for international recognition after the collapse of tin trading in London, faces the threat of a rival market in Singapore after opening Indonesia and Thailand with a rule that trading on the KLTM be confined to Malaysian tin priced in Malaysian ringgit.

Traders now hope the restriction will be lifted. It was intended to give Kuala Lumpur the prestige of an internationally acceptable quote for the metal, but instead had the effect of shutting out Jakarta and Bangkok.

The Malaysian attempt to corner the tin market in 1981 also upset the two neighbours. They say it was that action which hastened the sharp decline of the market for the metal.

The International Tin Council buffer stock operation was suspended late last year

Cement price rise delayed

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Falling energy prices have delayed a 4 per cent increase in the price of cement, due on July 1.

The Cement Makers' Federation, which represents the big three producers, Blue Circle, Rugby Portland and Rio Tinto-Zinc, has postponed the increase while the companies renegotiate their annual coal contracts with British Coal.

The cement industry is one of British Coal's leading industrial customers. Coal accounts for more than 40 per cent of the cost of producing cement.

But falling oil prices have made the industry look again at the possibility of using oil to fire kilns, and this has forced British Coal to reduce its prices.

Postponement of the price rise was welcomed by the Building Employers' Confederation.

However, the builders are still trying to persuade the cement makers to drop a proposed increase in transport

charges for small loads. Cement prices last rose by 4 per cent a year ago. That was the first rise for three years as the industry fought off the threat of cheap imports.

Imports account for only 1 per cent of the cement market and are mostly bagged supplies from East Germany.

However, there is a danger of 50,000 tonnes of Russian cement coming on to the market and undercutting the present British price of about £40 a tonne by £5.

Marriott Hotels Weekend Summer Sale.

Just £49 a night.

PARIS, Avenue George V: LONDON, Grosvenor Square: AMSTERDAM, Leidseplein: ATHENS, Syngrou Avenue: VIENNA, Parking.

Imagine taking a five star luxury break in the heart of one of Europe's most romantic capitals for just £49.00 per room per night (£42 at Athens).

It's now a reality with the Marriott Weekend Summer Sale offer. Give yourself a weekend to remember now that we've lowered the price of luxury. For details & reservations phone London 01-439 0281.

*£49.00 is the cost of one room per night from Friday through to Sunday inclusive (£42 at Athens). This price does not include tax. *For details of our Weekday Summer Sale, with up to 50% off normal prices, ring the number opposite.

*Offers, subject to availability, apply from 1st June to 31st August 1986. Max. 3 persons per room. No groups.

Marriott HOTELS+RESORTS

COMPANY NEWS

ELECTROLUX: An initial offering of eight million new "B" shares has been completed. The new shares have been priced at 278 Swedish kronor each, the bid side of the closing price on the Stockholm stock exchange on June 3.

FLEMING AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST: An interim 2p (same) dividend will be paid on August 3.

ARMOUR TRUST: A subsidiary, Polco Products, has agreed to purchase the goodwill, stock, and certain assets of Gran Free, which distributes motor accessories products under the names Gran Free and Sabre. The price is expected to be about £340,000 in cash. During the 12 months ended April 30 Gran Free's turnover was £1,093,043 with a net loss before tax of £3,631.

UNION STEEL CORP: Results for the six months to March 31: (1986) turnover £14,333,333; profit 4,482,333; income from investments 110,000; depreciation 5,485,433; finance costs 7,738,333; group loss 7,551,299. The company is having a difficult year expected a loss in the year to September 30.

BERRISFORDS GROUP: The Baginbun Park site in Conington has been sold for £1,125,000 as part of the plan for the reconstruction of the group's facilities and the reduction in factory space.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WALES: After movement in the price of the bank's shares the board announced that it had been advised by Sir Julian Hodge, representing his own and his family interests, and the First National Bank of Chicago, together representing about 49 per cent of the issued share capital, that they have recently received several expressions of interest regarding the possible sale of their holdings, but have not yet agreed to any such sale.

PRESTWICH HOLDINGS: has entered into a joint venture with the US aircraft and distribution organization, Lorimar-Telepictures, involving exclusive video rights for a range of new children's programming.

JAMES BURROUGHS: An 8p (10.5p) dividend making 12p (10.5p) for year ended February

28 will be paid on July 1. (1986) Turnover 61,336 (57,401); pre-tax profit 8,871 (8,325); profit after tax and minorities 5,284 (4,598); extraordinary item 240,000.

HITACHI: Results for the year to March 31. Net profit 150,222 billion yen (210.16 billion); pre-tax profit 371.08 billion (508.71 billion); operating profit 306.48 billion (447.08 billion); sales 5,010 billion (5,013 billion).

ROLFE AND NOLAN: Dividend 2p (4p) for the year to February 28, to be paid on July 31. (1986) turnover 2,912 (2,591); trading profit before depreciation 568 (819); depreciation 316 (259); exceptional items 201 (nil); pre-tax profit 51 (360); tax 13 (118); eps (pre-tax profit) 6.1p (9.6p); eps 1.5p (9.6p). The exceptional items refer to provisions for bad and disputed debts.

MCL & CO: Results for the six months to March 31. Interim dividend 3.3p (3p), payable on August 3. (1986) turnover 12,466 (12,467); operating profit after interest 2,633 (2,631); share of profits of related companies 3,709 (6,959); pre-tax profit 6,342 (9,610); tax 3,497 (5,614); eps 31.96p (47.59p), and fully diluted 25.3p (36.22p).

HANOVER INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for the year to March 31. (1986) turnover 1,825 (1,825) adj; payable on July 1; income 464 (493); unfranked investment income 2,610 (3,189); deposit interest 464 (493); net rent received from leasehold property 19 (18); dividend from subsidiary not consolidated 42 (37); total revenue 3,150 (3,783); revenue before tax 1,811 (2,292); tax 711 (1,012); eps 1.69p (1.97p) adj.

FORRE INTERNATIONAL: has acquired Gyleen and its subsidiaries, trading as the De La Mer group and based in the Midlands and Yorkshire. An advanced research and development laboratory and testing facility has enabled De La Mer to develop a promising export market which has considerable potential for expansion. Its 1985 accounts show net assets of £255,000 and pre-tax profits of £165,000. The price is £300,000 in cash on completion and an additional sum, up to a maximum of £250,000 to be based on the 1986 accounts.

COBRA EMERALD MINES: has acquired from Fair Isle a 50 per cent equity interest in Snow Lake Gold, which will advance Snow Lake Gold the capital required for the construction of gold recovery facilities estimated at £1.5 million. Snow Lake Gold is the assignee of the right to purchase (for a 5 per cent royalty) certain tailings contained in a rock dam

constructed on land leased by Nor-Acme Gold Mines at Snow Lake in Manitoba, Canada. The rock dam is estimated to contain at least 250,000 tons of gold-bearing tailings. The transaction is conditional on official permission. The consideration is £1 million in Cobra shares.

PEARL ASSURANCE: The company says that in the ordinary branch, the first quarter of 1985 saw a particularly high level of self-employed pension business written. As a result, the first three months of this year showed a 30 per cent deficit in new annual premiums. This has now been reduced to 4 per cent and the company is, therefore, rapidly overtaking last year's good annual premium figures. In addition, new single premium business has more than doubled, improving on the 50 per cent rates of growth in both 1984 and 1985.

FEARUZZI: the Italian agricultural business group bidding for S&W Berwick, has established a London-based holding company, Helpbrook, to handle its British interests.

TR NORTH AMERICA INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for the year to March 31. (1986) Final dividend 1.325p making 1.825p (1.825) adj; payable on July 1; income 464 (493); unfranked investment income 2,610 (3,189); deposit interest 464 (493); net rent received from leasehold property 19 (18); dividend from subsidiary not consolidated 42 (37); total revenue 3,150 (3,783); revenue before tax 1,811 (2,292); tax 711 (1,012); eps 1.69p (1.97p) adj.

BRIDGE OIL: The chairman, Mr Robert Strauss, told the annual meeting he was confident that the company would be "in a strong position to participate in the benefits and opportunities that the inevitable oil price recovery will provide". Mr Strauss said that the sudden loss of more than 50 per cent of its revenue had created an environment which had forced the company to make "difficult and swift decisions" to severely cut back on capital expenditure and reduce the exploration budget and the number of employees. Conscious of the obligation to offer shareholders some compensation for the sale of the company's Santos interest, Mr Strauss said that directors have decided to offer each shareholder an option for a nominal 15c to take up one ordinary share for the first time between March 1987 and June 30, 1989.



Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 145th Annual General Meeting of United Kingdom Provident Institution will be held at City Hall, Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, on Monday, 30th June 1986, at 2.00 p.m. to transact the following business:

1. To receive and to consider the documents comprised within the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1985;

2. To re-elect as a director of the Institution Mr. J. A. de Havilland, who retires by rotation in accordance with Rule 8.01;

3. To elect the following directors who have been appointed since the last Annual General Meeting in accordance with Rule 8.06:

Sir Arthur Bryan, Mr F. G. Cotton, Mr M. F. Doerr, Mr M. P. Fox, Mr M. S. Hardie, Mr I. T. Johnston, Mr D. R. King, Mr M. E. L. Melhuish, Mr E. W. Phillips, Mr R. M. Tapscott, Sir Anthony Touche, Mr J. N. B. Whitney, Mr L. S. Wilson.

4. To re-appoint Messrs. Deloitte Haskins & Sells as the auditors to the Institution and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration;

5. As special business to consider the following Ordinary Resolution:

"That the fees of the directors be and are hereby reduced from the rate of £5,000 per annum for each director to £3,500 per annum for each director with effect from 6th May 1986"

By Order of the Board
B. W. SWEETLAND, Secretary 6th June 1986.

BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate
ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Bank of America	10.75%
Consolidated City	10.00%
Continental Trust	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminister	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

BARTLETT DE REYA SOLICITORS

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT
AS FROM MONDAY 9TH JUNE 1986
WE WILL BE IN OCCUPATION OF OUR
NEW OFFICES AT
70 FLEET STREET LONDON EC4Y 1EU
TELEPHONE 01-583 7070

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all the ordinary shares of 25p each of the Company issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List.



The Guthrie Corporation PLC

(REGISTERED IN ENGLAND NO. 840899)

Offer for Sale by
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
on behalf of Guthrie Holdings Limited

of 30,000,000 ordinary shares of 25p each at a price of 150p per share, payable in full on application.

The Application List for the ordinary shares which are being offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday 11th June, 1986 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

SHARE CAPITAL	
Authorised	Issued and fully paid following the Offer for Sale
£23,000,000	£30,500,000
The ordinary shares now offered for sale will rank pari passu in all respects with all other ordinary shares in the Company.	

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	
Aviation services	Page, in the United States.
Fire fighting and fire protection equipment	Angus, in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, France and Australia.
Electrical equipment	Ajax, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.
Automotive components	Trench, in Canada.
Textiles and floor coverings	Butler Metal, in Canada. Butler Polymet, in the United States and Canada.
	Orben, in the United Kingdom.
	Dunlop, in the United Kingdom, Ferguson Shiers, in the United Kingdom.
	Tascon Textemp, in Australia. Palm Beach Towel, in Australia.

This advertisement does not constitute an offer or invitation to any person to apply for or purchase any of the ordinary shares being offered for sale. Copies of the Offer for Sale document, on the terms of which alone applications will be considered, are available from:

The Guthrie Corporation PLC 6 Devonshire Square London EC2M 4LA	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited New Court St. Swithin's Lane London EC4P 4DU	Rowe & Pitman Ltd. 1 Finsbury Avenue London EC2M 2PA	Felding, Newson-Smith & Co. Garrard House 31 Gresham Street London EC2V 7DX
3 York Street Manchester M2 2AN			

from the following branches of Midland Bank plc			
London Stock Exchange Services Dept. Mariner House Peppys Street London EC3N 4DA	Birmingham 130 New Street Birmingham B2 4JU	Cardiff 114 St. Mary Street Cardiff CF1 1LP	Liverpool 4 Dale Street Liverpool L69 2BZ
Leeds 49 Corn Street Leeds LS1 7TP	Bristol 589 7TP	Leeds 33 Park Row Leeds LS1 1LD	Newcastle upon Tyne 77 Grainger Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1SA
31 Holborn London EC1N 2HR			

and from the following branches of Clydesdale Bank PLC	
Edinburgh 39 George Street Edinburgh EH2 2TN	Glasgow 30 St. Vincent Place Glasgow G1 2HL

The Offer for Sale document (which comprises listing particulars with regard to The Guthrie Corporation PLC) together with an Application Form, was published in full on Thursday, 5th June, 1986 in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph.

6th June, 1986

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Tesco	Food	
2	Porter Chadburn	Industrial L-R	
3	Caffrey	Motor/Aircraft	
4	Wimhurst	Bank/Discount	
5	Redfern Glass	Industrial L-R	
6	Elec	Industrial E-K	
7	GKN	Industrial E-K	
8	Electron	Property	
9	Rail Elect	Electricals	
10	APV	Industrial A-D	
11	Textured Jersey	Textiles	
12	Brown (N)	Draper/Stores	
13	Kode	Electricals	
14	Alfred Text	Textiles	
15	Mountview	Property	
16	Tarmac	Building/Roads	
17	Camford Eng	Industrial A-D	
18	STC	Electricals	
19	BBA	Industrial A-D	
20	Wigalls	Draper/Stores	
21	Vickers	Industrial S-Z	
22	SNIA SPD	Chemicals/Plastics	
23	Bass	Food	
24	Avon Rubber	Industrial A-D	
25	Unimac	Bank/Discount	
26	Barnett Devs	Building/Roads	
27	Br Car Auctions	Motor/Aircraft	
28	Wimpey (George)	Building/Roads	
29	Plesner	Electricals	
30	Metal Box	Industrial L-R	
31	Ellor (B)	Industrial E-K	
32	Scotthorse	Draper/Stores	
33	Magnet & Smith	Building/Roads	
34	Evode	Industrial E-K	
35	Blockleys	Building/Roads	
36	Bank of Scotland	Bank/Discount	
37	Devenish (JA)	Breweries	
38	Cadbury-Schweppes	Food	
39	Regalair	Property	
40	Sainsbury (J)	Food	
41	Tunstall	Electricals	
42	Trusthouse Forte	Hotel/Catering	
43	Redland	Building/Roads	
44	Thomson T-Line	Industrial S-Z	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

High	Low	Open	Close	Change

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

No.	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	High	Low
1	Tesco	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Porter Chadburn	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Caffrey	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Wimhurst	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Redfern Glass	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Elec	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	GKN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Electron	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Rail Elect	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	APV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Textured Jersey	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Brown (N)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13	Kode	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	Alfred Text	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Mountview	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	Tarmac	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
17	Camford Eng	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	STC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	BBA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Wigalls	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	Vickers	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	SNIA SPD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
23	Bass	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24	Avon Rubber	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	Unimac	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26	Barnett Devs	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27	Br Car Auctions	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28	Wimpey (George)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29	Plesner	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30	Metal Box	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
31	Ellor (B)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32	Scotthorse	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
33	Magnet & Smith	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
34	Evode	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35	Blockleys	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36	Bank of Scotland	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
37	Devenish (JA)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38	Cadbury-Schweppes	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
39	Regalair	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40	Sainsbury (J)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
41	Tunstall	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Trusthouse Forte	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
43	Redland	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	Thomson T-Line	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	High	Low
1	Tesco	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Porter Chadburn	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Caffrey	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Wimhurst	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Redfern Glass	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Elec	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	GKN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Electron	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Rail Elect	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	APV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Textured Jersey	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Brown (N)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
13	Kode	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	Alfred Text	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Mountview	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	Tarmac	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
17	Camford Eng	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	STC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
19	BBA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Wigalls	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	Vickers	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	SNIA SPD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
23	Bass	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
24	Avon Rubber	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	Unimac	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
26	Barnett Devs	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
27	Br Car Auctions	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
28	Wimpey (George)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
29	Plesner	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30	Metal Box	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
31	Ellor (B)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32	Scotthorse	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
33	Magnet & Smith	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
34	Evode	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35	Blockleys	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36	Bank of Scotland	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
37	Devenish (JA)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38	Cadbury-Schweppes	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
39	Regalair	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
40	Sainsbury (J)	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
41	Tunstall	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
42	Trusthouse Forte	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
43	Redland	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	Thomson T-Line	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

111%	91%	10%	2001	1081	-14	9.4
112%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.3
113%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
114%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
115%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
116%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
117%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
118%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
119%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
120%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
121%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
122%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
123%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
124%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
125%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
126%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
127%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
128%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
129%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
130%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
131%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
132%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
133%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
134%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
135%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
136%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
137%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
138%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
139%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
140%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
141%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
142%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
143%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
144%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
145%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
146%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
147%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
148%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
149%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
150%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
151%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
152%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
153%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
154%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
155%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
156%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
157%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
158%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
159%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
160%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
161%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
162%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
163%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
164%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
165%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
166%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
167%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
168%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
169%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
170%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
171%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
172%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
173%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
174%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
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181%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
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191%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
192%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
193%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
194%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
195%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
196%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
197%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
198%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
199%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1
200%	89%	Conv	2001	1081	-14	8.1

SPORT

England readjust with a struggle

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England have scored 345 for five against India.

England had their problems yesterday adapting to a much simpler form of cricket than the one they played in the West Indies in the winter, but thanks to the Essex pair of Gooch and Pringle, who added 147 together for the fifth wicket, they managed it in the end. By the close of play in the first Test match against India, sponsored by Cornhill, they had scored 345 for five. Gooch having made his sixth Test hundred.

After being put in on a dry, often bright day, blown through by a biting wind, England found themselves 98 for four half an hour after lunch. Chetan Sharma, a bundle of energy with a shock of hair shaped like a buzzy, having just removed Gower, Gattling and Lamb for six runs in 11 balls. He had, of course, never done anything like it before.

One had just begun to think, too, how thankful England's batsman must have been to be playing such a nice, gentle form of cricket. Although only Gower and Gattling batted without one, there was no earthly need of a helmet. It hardly seemed a contest. Yet cricket being the game it is, England were suddenly even worse placed, when Pringle joined Gooch, than they usually were in West Indies last winter.

It was a slow pitch, on which survival should have been easy enough in the absence of Marshall, Holding,

Garner and Patterson operating together. That Gooch scored only 24 in 94 balls in two hours before lunch was partly because of his need to re-establish himself with a long Test innings, partly because the ball was not coming on to the bat as he likes and partly because India bowled accurately to mostly protect.

ENGLAND: First Innings
G A Gooch b Sharma 114
R T Robinson c Ashwin 85
D J Gower c Sharma 58
N W Gattling b Sharma 6
A J Lamb b Sharma 6
D B Pringle not out 57
J E Embury not out 21
Extras (lb 13, w 1, nb 7) 21
Total (5 wickets) 345

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-66, 2-92, 3-92, 4-98, 5-245.

BOWLING: (to date) Kapil Dev 22-7-51-0; Bandy 11-4-4-0; Sharma 38-5-88-4; Ashwin 28-12-44-1; Amarnath 7-1-18-0; Shastri 10-3-36-4.

HITS: S M Gower, K Srikanth, M Amarnath, M Ashwin, D B Gattling, R T Robinson, J E Embury, N W Gattling, A J Lamb, D B Pringle, C Sharma, M Sharma, K E Palmer and D R Shepherd.

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